JAIANESE F() R **Revised 3rd Edition** BUSY PEOPLE

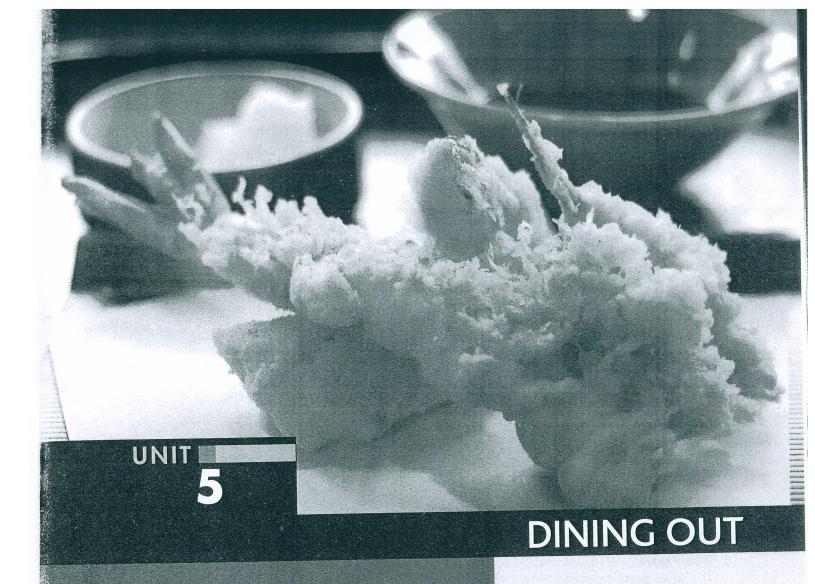
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Romaniz





Japanese cuisine is not just sushi and tempura; in fact, most Japanese people only have these dishes occasionally. There are many different kinds of foods in Japan and, consequently, many specialty restaurants. The inexpensive restaurants typically showcase their dishes—sometimes the real thing, but more often than not plastic replicas—in their front windows. Among the most expensive establishments are sushi bars and tempura restaurants. Ginza, an upscale shopping district in Tokyo that features in this unit, is famous for its restaurants and bars.

UNIT 5 GRAMMAR

Verbs That Take a Grammatical Object

person wa noun o verb

ex. Gurei-san wa eiga o mimasu. "Mr. Grey will see a movie."

■ The particle o

Placed after a noun, o indicates that the noun is the object of the sentence. O is used with verbs like mimasu ("see"), yomimasu ("read"), nomimasu ("drink"), kaimasu ("buy"), and a host of others.

person 1 wa person 2 ni verb

ex. Gurei-san wa Yoshida-san ni aimasu. "Mr. Grey will meet Mr. Yoshida."

■ The particle ni

The particle **ni** can also serve as an object marker, as in the example here, where Mr. Yoshida is the object of the verb **aimasu** ("meet"). Essentially, **ni** indicates the person or thing an action is directed at.

person 1 wa person 2/place ni noun o verb

ex. Gurei-san wa Yoshida-san ni tegami o kakimashita.

"Mr. Grey wrote a letter to Mr. Yoshida."

Gurei-san wa taishikan ni tegami o kakimashita.

"Mr. Grey wrote a letter to the embassy."

■ The particle ni

With verbs like **tegami o kakimasu** ("write a letter"), **nimotsu o okurimasu** ("send luggage"), and **denwa o shimasu** ("telephone"), **ni** indicates the receiver of the action. In English, the receiver corresponds to the indirect object.

MAKING PLANS FOR THE WEEKEND



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK 36

Ms. Sasaki and Mr. Smith are talking about their plans for the weekend.

スミス:しゅうまつに なにを しますか。

こささき:どようびに ともだちと かぶきを みます。

スミス: そうですか。

ささき:スミスさんは?

スミス:にちようびに ぎんざで すずきさんと てんぷらを たべます。

ささき:いいですね。

■ささきさんは どようびに ともだちと かぶきを みます。 スミスさんは にちようびに ぎんざで すずきさんと てんぷらを たべます。

Sumisu: Shūmatsu ni nani o shimasu ka.

Sasaki: Do-yōbi ni tomodachi to Kabuki o mimasu.

Sumisu: Sō desu ka. Sasaki: Sumisu-san wa?

Sumisu: Nichi-yōbi ni Ginza de Suzuki-san to tempura o tabemasu.

Sasaki: li desu ne.

■ Sasaki-san wa do-yōbi ni tomodachi to Kabuki o mimasu. Sumisu-san wa nichi-yōbi ni Ginza de Suzuki-san to tempura o tabemasu.

Smith: What are you going to do during the weekend?

Sasaki: I'm going to see Kabuki with a friend on Saturday.

Smith: Oh, really.

Sasaki: What about you?

Smith: I'm going to eat tempura in Ginza with Mr. Suzuki on Sunday.

Sasaki: Sounds good.

■ Ms. Sasaki is going to see Kabuki with a friend on Saturday. Mr. Smith is going to eat tempura in Ginza with Mr. Suzuki on Sunday.

VOCABULARY

しゅうまつ shūmatsu weekend します shimasu do

かぶき **Kabuki** Kabuki (a traditional form of theater)

みます

mimasu

see

5

てんぷら たべます de tempura

tabemasu

(particle indicating the location where an action takes place) tempura (deep-fried seafood/vegetables)

eat

NOTES

1. Ginza de Suzuki-san to tempura o tabemasu.

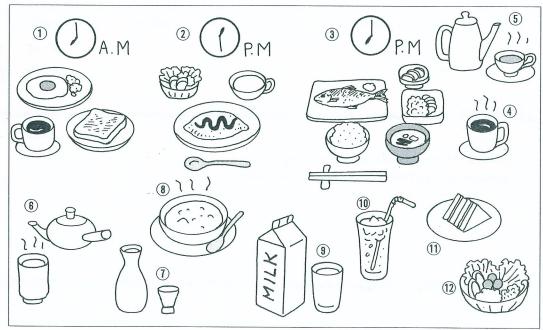
Nouns and place names concerned with actions such as where things are bought, seen, eaten, sold and so on take the particle de.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER *



I. Food:



1. asa-gohan

4. kōhī

7. sake

10. **jūsu**

2. hiru-gohan

5. kõcha

8. sūpu

11. sandoitchi

3. ban-gohan

6. **o-cha**

9. miruku

12. sarada

VOCABULARY

asa-gohan hiru-gohan ban-gohan kōhī

breakfast lunch dinner coffee

kōcha o-cha sake

sūpu

tea

soup

green tea sake (Japanese rice wine) miruku jūsu sandoitchi

sarada

milk juice sandwich salad

II. Verbs:











1. tabemasu

2. nomimasu

3. kaimasu

4. yomimasu

5. kikimasu











6. mimasu

7. tenisu o shimasu

8. benkyō o shimasu

9. **kaimono o shimasu**

10. shigoto o shimasu

NOTE: For more on the "noun o shimasu" verb type, see p. 246

III. Time expressions:

	DAY	MORNING	EVENING	WEEK
every	mainichi	maiasa	maiban	maishū

KEY SENTENCES

- 1. Sumisu-san wa ashita eiga o mimasu.
- 2. Sumisu-san wa mainichi jogingu o shimasu.
- 3. Sumisu-san wa kinō resutoran de ban-gohan o tabemashita.
- 1. Mr. Smith is going to see a movie tomorrow.
- 2. Mr. Smith jogs every day.
- 3. Mr. Smith ate dinner at a restaurant yesterday.

EXERCISES



I. *Practice conjugating verbs*. Repeat the verbs below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative.

	PRESENT FORM		PAST	PAST FORM		
	aff.	neg.	aff.	neg.		
eat	tabemasu	tabemasen	tabemashita	tabemasendeshita		
drink	nomimasu	nomimasen	nomimashita	nomimasendeshita		
buy	kaimasu	kaimasen	kaimashita	kaimasendeshita		
read	yomimasu	yomimasen	yomimashita	yomimasendeshita		
listen (to)	kikimasu	kikimasen	kikimashita	kikimasendeshita		
see	mimasu	mimasen	mimashita	mimasendeshita		
do	shimasu	shimasen	shimashita	shimasendeshita		



- II. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.
- A. State what someone will see.
 ex. Suzuki-san wa terebi o mimasu.

	:	. ,
1		elda
ι.		ciga

- 2. (Kabuki)
- B. State what someone will listen to.
 - ex. Suzuki-san wa ongaku o kikimasu.

1	1CD	1
Ι.	 (CD	1

2 (raijo)



III. Make up sentences or dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustrations.









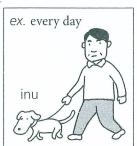


		~
A. Sta	ate what someone will do.	
ex.	Sumisu-san wa sutė̃ki o tabemasu.	
1.		
2		
	k and answer what someone will do.	
ex	A: Sumisu-san wa nani o tabemasu ka. B: Sutēki o tabemasu.	
1.	A:	
	B:	
2.	A:	
	B:	
3.	A:	
	B:	
, 4.	A:	
	B:	
	ake up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substituith the alternatives given.	te the underlined words
A. <i>S</i> :	ate where someone will drink beer.	
e	. Suzuki-san wa <u>uchi</u> de bīru o nomimasu.	
1		(resutoran)
2		(hoteru no bā)

B St	ate where someone will buy a magazine.	
	. Suzuki-san wa hon-ya de zasshi o	the state of the s
	-	
		(kombini)
2.		(kūkō)
V. M illu	ake up sentences following the patterns strations.	s of the examples and based on the information in the
ex.	resutoran 1. 2. toshokan	kaisha 3. yūbinkyoku supõtsu-kurabu
	ate where someone will do something. Sumisu-san wa resutoran de ban-	gohan o tabemasu.
1.		
		·
	k and answer where someone will do son A: Sumisu-san wa doko de ban-go	
CX.	B: Resutoran de tabemasu.	nan o tabemasu ka.
1.	A:	
	çar esa	
2.		
3.		· ·
٦.		
4		
4.	A:	



VI. *State what someone does regularly.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.









		0 8
ex.	Katō-san wa mainichi inu to sampo o shimasu.	
1		
2		
3		
	alk about the events of a weekend. Make up dialogues following the baselined words with the alternatives given.	ne pattern of the example
ex.	Katō: Shūmatsu ni nani o shimashita ka. Sumisu: Tomodachi to gorufu o shimashita. Katō: Doko de shimashita ka. Sumisu: Hakone de shimashita. Katō: Sō desu ka.	
1.	Katō:	
	Sumisu:	(Gurīn-san, tenisu)
	Katō:	
	Sumisu:	(hoteru no tenisu-kōto
	Katō:	
2.	Katō:	
	Sumisu:	(Suzuki-san, kaimono)
	Katō:	

okusan

Sumisu:

Katō:

(another person's) wife

.....(Ginza no depāto)

go for a walk play golf tennis court



VIII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks based on the information you hear.

Chan-san wa Kamakura de o mimashita.

2. Chan-san wa hiru-gohan o tabemashita.

SHORT DIALOGUE



Mr. Suzuki phones the tempura specialty restaurant Tenmasa to make a reservation.

mise no hito:

Temmasa de gozaimasu.

Suzuki:

Yoyaku o onegaishimasu.

mise no hito:

Hai, arigatō gozaimasu.

Suzuki:

Nichi-yōbi no 7-ji ni onegaishimasu. Futari desu.

mise no hito:

Hai, wakarimashita. Dewa, o-namae to o-denwa-bangō o onegai-

shimasu.

restaurant employee: This is Tenmasa.

Suzuki:

I'd like to make a reservation.

restaurant employee: All right. Thank you.

Suzuki:

Sunday at seven o'clock, please, for two people.

restaurant employee: Yes. Well, then, please give me your name and telephone number.

VOCABULARY

Temmasa de gozaimasu

this is Tenmasa (speaking on the phone)

Temmasa

Tenmasa (fictitious restaurant name)

de gozaimasu

(humble form of desu)

yoyaku

reservation

wakarimashita

'understood; I see; I understand

wakarimasu

understand

o-namae

(another person's) name (polite word for namae)

NOTES

1. Yoyaku o onegaishimasu.

This is the phrase to use when you want to make a reservation. Onegaishimasu can be used to order food or drink, too.

ex. Kōhī o onegaishimasu. "I'll have (a cup of) coffee, please."

- 1. Talk to someone about your plans for the weekend.
- 2. Tell someone about what you did the previous weekend.

AT A TEMPURA RESTAURANT



TARGET DIALOGUE

Mr. Smith and Mr. Suzuki have arrived at a tempura restaurant in Ginza.

みせのひと:いらっしゃいませ。

すずき: すずきです。

みせの ひと:すずきさまですね。どうぞ こちらへ。

スミス:(a few moments later, at the table) いい みせですね。

すずきさんは よく この みせに きますか。

すずき:ええ、ときどききます。おいしいですから。

スミス:(fifteen minutes later, after their dishes have arrived) すずきさん、

この さかなは なんですか。

すずき:キスです。

スミス:おいしいですね。

■スミスさんは すずきさんと ぎんざの てんぷらやに いきました。 スミスさんは すずきさんに さかなの なまえを ききました。

mise no hito: Irasshaimase.

Suzuki: Suzuki desu.

mise no hito: Suzuki-sama desu ne. Dozo kochira e.

Sumisu: (a few moments later, at the table) li mise desu ne. Suzuki-san wa yoku kono mise ni kimasu ka.

Suzuki: Ee, tokidoki kimasu. Oishii desu kara.

Sumisu: (fifteen minutes later, after their dishes have arrived) Suzuki-san, kono sakana wa nan desu ka.

Suzuki: Kisu desu.

Sumisu: Oishii desu ne.

🔳 Sumisu-san wa Suzuki-san to Ginza no tempura-ya ni ikimashita. Sumisu-san wa Suzuki-san ni sakana no namae o kikimashita.

restaurant employee: Welcome.

Suzuki: I'm Suzuki.

restaurant employee: Oh, Mr. Suzuki. Right this way, please.

Smith: This is a nice restaurant, isn't it? Do you come to this restaurant often, Mr.

Suzuki?

Suzuki: Yes, I come sometimes. Because (this restaurant's tempura) is so delicious.

Smith: Mr. Suzuki, what's this fish?

Suzuki: It's whiting.

Smith: It's delicious, isn't it?

■ Mr. Smith went to a tempura restaurant in Ginza with Mr. Suzuki. Mr. Smith asked Mr. Suzuki the name of the fish.

VOCABULARY

すずきさま

-sa

よく ときどき

~さま

おいしいです

からさかな

キス

てんぷらや ききます Suzuki-sama

-sama

yoku tokidoki

oishii desu

kara sakana

kisu

tempura-ya

kikimasu

Mr. Suzuki

Mr., Ms., Mrs., Miss (more polite than -san)

often (see Appendix I, p. 248)

sometimes (see Appendix I, p. 248)

be delicious, be tasty

because (particle)

fish

whiting (kind of fish) (NOTE: Names of fish, fruits, vegetables, etc.

are sometimes written in katakana.)

tempura restaurant

ask

NOTES

1. (Kono mise no tempura wa) oishii desu kara.

Kara follows a sentence or clause that explains the reason for something. Here, the topic phrase **kono mise no tempura wa** is being omitted. (For more on **kara**, see Note 3, p.142.)

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



I. Verbs:



1. denwa o shimasu



2. kakimasu



3. **okurimasu**



4. aimasu

VOCABULARY

denwa o shimasu

kakimasu okurimasu **u** telephone

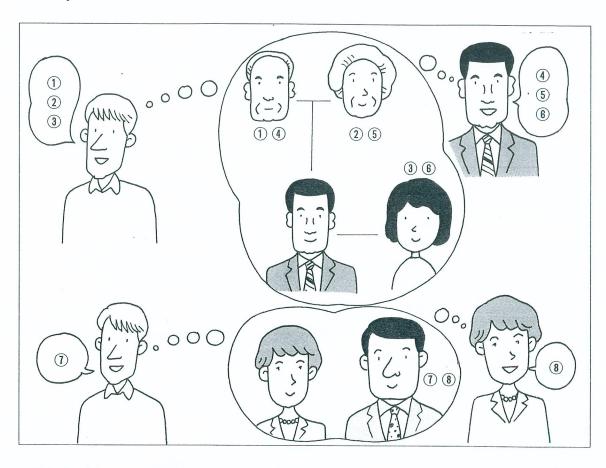
kurimasu

write send meet

98

aimasu

II. Family:



- 1. Takahashi-san no otōsan
- 2. Takahashi-san no okāsan
- 3. Takahashi-san no okusan
- 4. chichi

- 5. haha
- 6. tsuma/kanai
- 7. Sasaki-san no go-shujin
- 8. otto/shujin

KEY SENTENCES

- Sumisu-san wa tomodachi ni denwa o shimasu. 1.
- 2. Sumisu-san wa ashita Takahashi-san ni aimasu.
- Chan-san wa yoku okāsan ni tegami o kakimasu.
- Chan-san wa amari terebi o mimasen. 4.
- 1. Mr. Smith is going to phone a friend.
- 2. Mr. Smith is going to see Mr. Takahashi tomorrow.
- Ms. Chan often writes letters to her mother.
- Ms. Chan doesn't watch television very much.

chichi

go-shujin

go-

-masen



I. **Practice conjugating verbs.** Repeat the verbs below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative.

	PRESENT FORM			PAST FORM	
	aff.	neg.	aff.	neg.	
telephone	denwa o shimasu	denwa o shimasen	denwa o shimashita	denwa o shimasen- deshita	
write	kakimasu	kakimasen	kakimashita	kakimasendeshita	
send	okurimasu	okurimasen	okurimashita	okurimasendeshita	
meet	aimasu	aimasen	aimashita	aimasendeshita	



В.

- II. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.
- A. State whom someone will write to.
 - ex. Sumisu-san wa tomodachi ni tegami o kakimasu.

1	(otōsan)
2	(Takahashi-san)
3	(taishikan)
State whom someone will telephone.	
ex. Sumisu-san wa resutoran ni denwa o shimasu.	

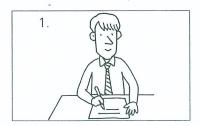
 1.
 (okāsan)

 2.
 (kaisha no hito)

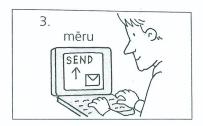
 3.
 (Nozomi Depāto)



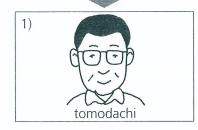
III. Make up sentences or dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustration.



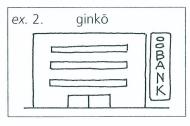














4)	Nihoi	n-go i	no ga	kkō
	Japan	nese Sch	Lang	juage
_		لــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		

A. State who will write to, call, or e-mail whom.

- ex. 1. Sumisu-san wa Takahashi-san ni tegami o kakimasu.
- ex. 2. Sumisu-san wa ginkō ni tegami o kakimasu.

١.	1)	 	
	2)		
	3)	 	
	4)	 	
~			
۷.	1)	 	
	2)	 	
	3)	 	
	4)	 	
3.	1)	 	
	2)	 	

	B: T 2. A: S	umisu-san wa dare ni tegami o kakimasu ka. akahashi-san ni kakimasu. umisu-san wa doko ni tegami o kakimasu ka. iinkō ni kakimasu.
1.	1) A:	
	В:	
	2) A:	
	В:	
	3) A:	
	В:	
	4) A: .	
	、B:	
2.	1) A: .	* .
	B: .	
	,	
	3) A:	
		<i>z</i>
3.		
	•	
	4) A:	

 ${\sf B.}\ \textit{Ask and answer who will write to, call, or e-mail whom.}$



IV. Describe a schedule. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the planner.

ex.	Mon.	4:00	Tōkvō Fki	Suzuki-san
1.	Tue.	10:00	Nozomi Depāto	Takahashi-san
2.	Wed.	7:00	Resutoran Rōma	Sasaki-san no go-shujin
3.	Thu.	11:00	Sapporo-shisha	shisha no hito
4.	Fri.	6:30	hoteru no robī	Nakamura-san

	Sumisu-san wa getsu-yōbi no 4-ji ni Tōkyō Eki de Suzuk	
2		
3		
4		
	e a qualified answer in response to a question. Answer the ques entheses and the appropriate verb.	tions below using the wor
ex.	A: Sumisu-san wa yoku biru o nomimasu ka. B: Hai, yoku nomimasu.	
1.	A: Takahashi-san wa yoku sushi o tabemasu ka.	
	B:	(hai, tokidoki)
2.	A: Suzuki-san wa yoku tomodachi ni denwa o shimasu ka.	
	B:	(iie, amarimasen)
3.	A: Chan-san wa yoku eiga o mimasu ka.	
	B:	(iie, zenzenmasen)
tu	ve a reason for an answer. Answer the questions below using the the underlined word with the words in parentheses. A: Sumisu-san wa yoku tenisu o shimasu ka.	the example as a guide. S
tu	we a reason for an answer. Answer the questions below using the the underlined word with the words in parentheses. A: Sumisu-san wa yoku tenisu o shimasu ka. B: Hai. Uchi no chikaku ni tenisu-kōto ga arimasu kara.	
tu [.]	e the underlined word with the words in parentheses. A: Sumisu-san wa yoku tenisu o shimasu ka.	
tu [.]	e the underlined word with the words in parentheses. A: Sumisu-san wa yoku tenisu o shimasu ka. B: Hai. Uchi no chikaku ni tenisu-kōto ga arimasu kara.	
tu [.]	A: Sumisu-san wa yoku tenisu o shimasu ka. B: Hai. Uchi no chikaku ni tenisu-kōto ga arimasu kara. A: Sasaki-san wa yoku sampo o shimasu ka. B: Hai.	

lobby

robī

sushi-ya

sushi





VII. *Order at a restaurant.* Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustration.



ex. Sumisu: <u>Bīru</u> o <u>2-hon</u> onegaishimasu. mise no hito: Hai.

1.	Sumisu:	
	mise no hito:	
2.	Sumisu:	
	mise no hito:	
3.	Sumisu:	
	mise no hito:	



VIII. Talk about a weekend plan. Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

ex. Suzuki: Kondo no shūmatsu ni nani o shimasu ka.

Chan: Shibuya Toshokan ni ikimasu.

Suzuki: Chan-san wa yoku Shibuya Toshokan ni ikimasu ka.

Chan: Ee, Eigo no bideo ga takusan arimasu kara.

١.	Suzuki:	
	Chan:	(ABC Supōtsu-kurabu)
	Suzuki:	
	Chan:	
2.	Suzuki:	
	Chan:	(Resutoran Doragon)
	Suzuki:	
	Chan:	



IX. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Chan-san wa yoku okāsan ni masu.

SHORT DIALOGUES



Mr. Green comes to the restaurant Tenmasa with his wife.

Gurin:

Sumimasen. Matsu-kõsu o futatsu onegaishimasu.

mise no hito:

Hai. O-nomimono wa?

Gurin:

Nama-bīru o futatsu onegaishimasu.

mise no hito:

Hai.

Green:

Excuse me, two "pine" meals please.

restaurant employee: All right. What about a beverage?

Two draft beers, please.

restaurant employee: All right.

VOCABULARY

matsu-kōsu

"pine" meal (the most expensive set meal at a traditional restaurant)

o-nomimono

beverage

nama-bīru

draft beer

VOCABULARY

kondo

this coming

kuni

(my) country

mashin

machine

ryōri

cooking, cuisine

Resutoran Doragon

Restaurant Dragon (fictitious restaurant name)

II. Mr. Green pays for his meal at Tenmasa. He needs a receipt.

Gurīn: Sumimasen. O-kanjō o onegaishimasu.

mise no hito: Hai.

Gurin: Sumimasen. Ryöshüsho o onegaishimasu.

mise no hito: Hai. O-namae wa?

Green: Excuse me, I'd like the check, please.

restaurant employee: All right.

Green: Excuse me. I'd like a receipt. restaurant employee: All right. What is your name?

VOCABULARY

o-kanjō

bill, check

ryōshūsho

receipt (requiring signature from the restaurant or store where the purchase was made and usually necessary when applying for reimbursement of

expenses incurred)

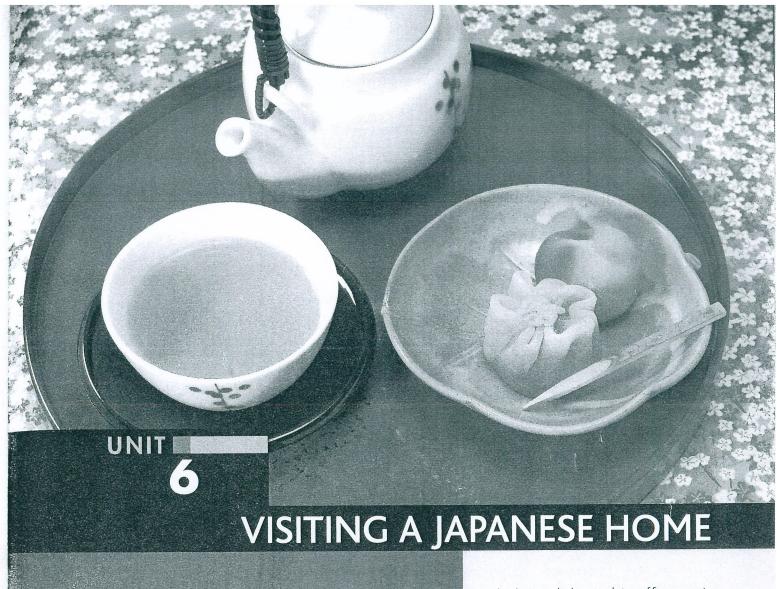
Active

Go to a restaurant and try ordering food and a beverage in Japanese.

Quiz 2 (Units 3–5)

VARIOUS BROOK	Fill in the blank(s) in each sentenc write in an <i>X</i> .	e with the app	ropriate particle. V	Where a particle is not no	eeded,
1.	Tēburu no ue ni hana (to these two.)) shimbun g	a arimasu. (Hint:	There are other things i	n addition
2.	Yūbinkyoku no mae (else is there.)) onna no hit	o () oto	oko no ko ga imasu. (Hi	nt: No one
3.	1-kai ni dare () imas Sumisu-san () imasu				
4.	Basu-noriba () doko Depāto () mae desu		rimasu ka.		
5.	Takahashi-san wa ashita kaisha	no hito () Ōsaka () ikimasu.	
6.	Sumisu-san wa Sasaki-san () denw	a o shimashita.		
7.	Takahashi-san wa kaisha no ch mashita.	ikaku no resut	oran () hiru-gohan () tabe-
8.	Watashi wa basu (uchi () kaerimasu.		
9.	Watashi wa maiasa () uchi () shimbun () yomimasu.	
10.	Sumisu-san wa itsu () Nihon ni kim	nashita ka.		
	5-gatsu 18-nichi () I	kimashita.			
11.	Yoku tenisu o shimasu ka. Ee, uchi no chikaku ni tenisu-kō	oto ga arimasu	(). (Hint	: This sentence is giving	the reason.)
	Complete each question by filling	g in the blank(s	s) with the approp	oriate word.	
1.	. Hon-ya no mae ni (Takahashi-san no okusan ga in) ga iṁasu ka. nasu.			
2.	. Takushī-noriba wa (Asoko desu.) desu ka.			
3.	. Eki no chikaku ni () Basu-noriba ya yūbinkyoku ya	ga arimasu ka. depāto ga arin			
4.	. Tēburu no ue ni ringo ga (Mittsu arimasu.) arimas	u ka.		
5.	. Eki no mae ni otoko no hito ga Futari imasu.) i	masu ka.		
6.	. Chan-san no tanjōbi wa (1-gatsu 29-nichi desu.) desu ka	ā.		
7.	. () ga Kyōto-shisha r Sumisu-san ga shimashita.	ni denwa o shir	nashita ka.		
8.	. Takahashi-san wa kinō (Kūkō ni ikimashita.) ni ikimas	hita ka.		
9.	. () ni Buraun-san ni 3-ji ni aimashita.	aimashita ka.			
10.	. Buraun-san wa () A Senshū no do-yōbi ni kaerima:	merika ni kaeri shita.	imashita ka.		

- 11. Kinō () o shimashita ka.Tegami o kakimashita.() ni kakimashita ka.Haha ni kakimashita.
- Choose one of the two words in parentheses to complete the sentence in a way that makes sense in the context.
 - 1. Tēburu no ue ni shashin ya hon ga (arimasu, imasu).
 - 2. Isu no ue ni nani mo (arimasu, arimasen).
 - 3. Yoku Resutoran Sakura ni ikimasu ka. lie, amari (ikimasu, ikimasen).
 - 4. Tokidoki terebi o (mimasu, mimasen) ka. lie, zenzen (mimasu, mimasen).
 - 5. Chan-san wa (yoku, amari) tomodachi ni denwa o shimasu.



In Japan, it is usual to offer guests green tea and Japanese sweets, or wagashi. Wagashi convey a sense of the seasons. The soft, moist sweets given in spring, for example, are modeled on cherry blossom flowers, while summer wagashi take the form of refreshing jellies made from adzuki beans and agar. Wagashi are perfect for both entertaining guests and appreciating the seasons. They also make nice gifts. Throughout Japan there are confectionaries that specialize in these unique treats. Some of the oldest and most successful ones have been in business for centuries.

UNIT 6 GRAMMAR

Adjectives

adjective + noun

ex. Sakura wa kireina hana desu. "Cherry blossoms are pretty flowers."

noun wa adjective desu

ex. Gurei-san no uchi wa ōkii desu. "Mr. Grey's house is big."

Japanese adjectives can either modify nouns by directly preceding them, or act as predicates. In this they resemble English adjectives. There are two kinds of adjectives: -i adjectives and -na adjectives.

	MODIFYING NOUN: ADJECTIV	E + NOUN	
-1 ADJ.	ōkii kōen	big park	
-NA ADJ.	kireina hana	pretty flower	

Unlike English adjectives, Japanese adjectives are inflected for tense and mood as shown below.

		AS PREDICATE: ADJEC	TIVE + DESU	
417		PRESENT FORM	PAST FORM	
	.aff.	neg.	aff.	neg.
-I ADJ.	ōkii desu	õkikunai desu	ōkikatta desu	ōkikunakatta desu
-NA ADJ.	kirei desu	kirei dewa arimasen	kirei deshita	kirei dewa arimasen- deshita

Giving and Receiving

person 1 wa person 2 ni noun o agemasu

ex. Okada-san wa Gurei-san ni tokei o agemashita. "Ms. Okada gave Mr. Grey a watch."

person 1 wa person 2 ni noun o moraimasu

ex. Gurei-san wa Okada-san ni tokei o moraimashita.

"Mr. Grey received a watch from Ms. Okada."

The sentence pattern used with the verbs **agemasu** ("give") and **moraimasu** ("receive") is the same as the one introduced in Unit 5: "person 1 **wa** person 2 **ni** noun **o** verb." With **agemasu**, the person who is given something is marked by the particle **ni**, and the thing he or she is given is marked by **o**. But with **moraimasu**, **ni** indicates the giver rather than the receiver. Here **ni** corresponds to "from." **NOTE: Agemasu** cannot be used in the sense of "someone gives something to me (the speaker)." For this meaning, the verb **kuremasu** is used.

RECEIVING HOSPITALITY



TARGET DIALOGUE

Mr. Smith has been invited to the home of his client Mr. Takahashi for the first time.

たかはし:おちゃを どうぞ。

スミス:ありがとうございます。

たかはし:おかしは いかがですか。

スミス:はい、いただきます。 きれいな おかしですね。

にほんのおかしですか。

たかはし:ええ、そうです。

スミス:とても おいしいです。

たかはし:おちゃを もう 1ぱい いかがですか。

スミス:いいえ、もうけっこうです。

■ スミスさんは たかはしさんの うちで きれいな にほんの おかしを たべました。おちゃを 1ぱい のみました。

Takahashi: O-cha o dōzo.

Sumisu: Arigatō gozaimasu.

Takahashi: O-kashi wa ikaga desu ka.

Sumisu: Hai, itadakimasu. Kireina o-kashi desu ne. Nihon no o-kashi desu ka.

Takahashi: Ee, so desu.

Sumisu: Totemo oishii desu.

Takahashi: O-cha o mō 1-pai ikaga desu ka.

Sumisu: lie, mõ kekkõ desu.

■ Sumisu-san wa Takahashi-san no uchi de kireina Nihon no o-kashi o tabemashita.

O-cha o 1-pai nomimashita.

Takahashi: Have some tea.

Smith: Thank you.

Takahashi: How about some sweets?

Smith: Yes, I'll have some. These are pretty sweets. Are they Japanese sweets?

Takahashi: Yes, they are.

Smith: They're very tasty.

Takahashi: How about another cup of tea?

Smith: No thanks, I'm fine.

■ Mr. Smith ate some pretty Japanese sweets at Mr. Takahashi's home. He drank one cup of tea.

VOCABULARY

どうぞ おかし いかがですか いただきます きれい(な) とても 1ばい ~はい/ばい/ぱい いいえ、もう けっこうです けっこうです

dōzo

please (see Note 1 below)

o-kashi

ikaga desu ka

how about . . . ? (see Note 2 below)

itadakimasu

(said before eating; see Note 3 below)

kireina

pretty

totemo

very

1-pai (=ippai)

one cup

-hai/-bai/-pai

cupful, glassful (counter)

iie, mō kekkō desu

no thank you, I'm fine (see Note 4 below)

kekkō desu

no thank you

NOTES

1. O-cha o dozo.

"(Thing) o dozo" ("please help yourself to . . .") is used to offer something to someone.

2. O-kashi wa ikaga desu ka.

Ikaga desu ka is often used when politely offering things like food or drink. It means "would you like one?" or "how about some?"

3. Hai, itadakimasu.

This phrase is spoken when taking something that is offered. It implies both acceptance and gratitude.

4. lie, mō kekkō desu.

This is a polite way of refusing a second helping of food or drink. If you want to refuse the first time you are offered something, say iie, kekkō desu.

PRACTICE

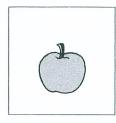
WORD POWER



I. -i adjectives:



1. ōkii desu



2. chiisai desu



3. takai desu



4. yasui desu



5. atarashii desu



6. furui desu



7. chikai desu



8. tõi desu



9. muzukashii desu



10. yasashii desu



11. amai desu



12. karai desu



13. atsui desu



14. samui desu



15. ii desu



16. omoshiroi desu



17. isogashii desu



18. oishii desu

of people)

tõi desu

II. -na adjectives:



1. nigiyaka desu



2. shizuka desu



3. benri desu



4. yūmei desu



5. kirei desu



6. shinsetsu desu



7. hima desu

KEY SENTENCES

- 1. Takahashi-san no uchi wa atarashii desu.
- 2. Kore wa omoshiroi hon desu.
- 3. Tōkyō no chikatetsu wa benri desu.
- 4. Sumisu-san wa senshū yūmeina resutoran de shokuji o shimashita.
- 1. Mr. Takahashi's house is new.
- 2. This is an interesting book.
- 3. The Tokyo subway is convenient.
- 4. Mr. Smith had a meal at a famous restaurant last week.

EXERCISES *



I. Practice conjugating -i adjectives. Repeat the adjectives below and memorize their forms.

	AS PREDI	AS PREDICATE: PRESENT FORM	
	aff.	neg.	MODIFYING NOUN
big	ōkii desu	ōkikunai desu	ōkii
small	chiisai desu	chiisakunai desu	chiisai
expensive	takai desu	takakunai desu	takai
inexpensive	yasui desu	yasukunai desu	yasui

3	AS PREDIC	AS PREDICATE: PRESENT FORM		
	aff.	neg.	MODIFYING NOUN	
new, fresh	atarashii desu	atarashikunai desu	atarashii	
old	furui desu	furukunai desu	furui	
near	chikai desu	chikakunai desu	chikai	
far	tõi desu	tōkunai desu	tōi	
difficult	muzukashii desu	muzukashikunai desu	muzukashii	
easy	yasashii desu	yasashikunai desu	yasashii	
sweet	amai desu	amakunai desu	amai	
hot, spicy	karai desu	karakunai desu	karai	
hot	atsui desu	atsukunai desu	atsui	
cold	samui desu	samukunai desu	samui	
good, nice	ii desu	yokunai desu	ii	
interesting	omoshiroi desu	omoshirokunai desu	omoshiroi	
busy	isogashii desu	isogashikunai desu	isogashii	
delicious	oishii desu	oishikunai desu	oishii	



II. State a thing's characteristic. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

	ex.	Kono kuruma wa <u>okii desu</u> .		
	1		(kono kamera, yasui	desu)
	2		(Takahashi-san no uc	thi, atarashii desu)
III.		ke up dialogues following the patterns of the alternatives given. Be sure to use the same		
Α.	Ask	and answer how something tastes.		
	ex.	A: <u>Sukiyaki</u> wa <u>oishii desu</u> ka. B: Hai, <u>oishii desu</u> .		
	1.	A:		(kono kēki, amai desu)
		B:		(amai desu)
	2.	A:		(kono karē, karai desu)

B. Ask and give one's opinion about	somethi	ng.
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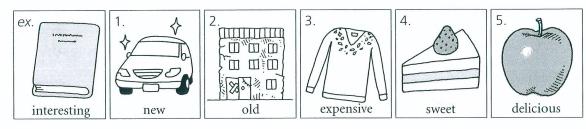
ex. A: Nihon-go wa muzukashii desu ka.

B: lie, muzukashikunai desu.

1.	A:	(kono gēmu, omoshiroi desu
	B:	(omoshiroi desu)
2.	A:	(ano jisho, ii desu)
	B:	(ii desu)



IV. *Describe something.* Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.



ex. Kore wa omoshiroi hon desu.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	



V. Practice conjugating -na adjectives. Repeat the adjectives below and memorize their forms.

	AS PRED	MODIFYING NOUN	
	aff.	neg.	
lively	nigiyaka desu	nigiyaka dewa arimasen	nigiyakana
quiet	shizuka desu	shizuka dewa arimasen	shizukana
convenient	benri desu	benri dewa arimasen	benrina
famous	yūmei desu	yūmei dewa arimasen	yūmeina
pretty, clean	kirei desu	kirei dewa arimasen	kireina
kind, helpful	shinsetsu desu	shinsetsu dewa arimasen	shinsetsuna
free, not busy	hima desu	hima dewa arimasen	himana



VI. <i>Describe someone or something.</i> Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.
ex. Howaito-san wa shinsetsu desu.
1(Gurīn-san no okusan, kirei desu)
2
VII. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined part(s) with the alternatives given.
A. Ask and give one's opinion about a place.
ex. A: Ano resutoran wa shizuka desu ka. B: Hai, shizuka desu.
1. A: (Roppongi, nigiyaka desu)
B: (nigiyaka desu)
2. A: (ano kōen, kirei desu)
B: (kirei desu)
B. Ask and answer whether one is free.
ex. A: Ashita hima desu ka. B: lie, hima dewa arimasen. Isogashii desu.
1. A: (ashita no gogo)
B:
2. A: (asatte no ban)
B:
VIII. Describe a restaurant where someone had a meal. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations. [ex
famous quiet pretty
ex. Sumisu-san wa senshū <u>yūmeina</u> resutoran de shokuji o shimashita.

ex.	Sumisu-san wa senshū <u>yūmeina</u> resutoran de shokuji o shimashita.
1	
2	



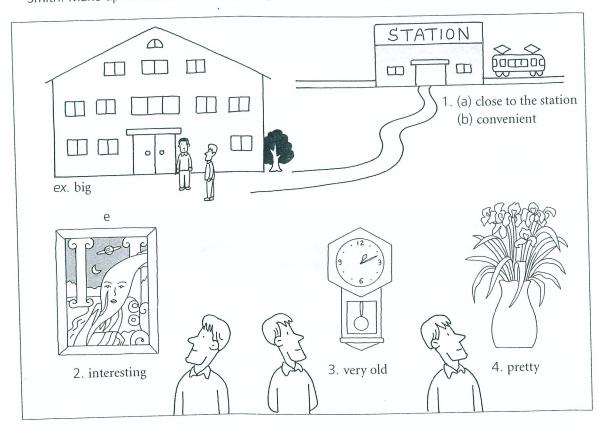
IX. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined words with the words in parentheses.

Α.	Ask	and	give	one's	opinion	about a	hotel.
/ 1.	ZIJIC I	verece	Y.L.	OIL S	Openiton	VIC O VII VI	100000

- ex. A: Tōkyō Hoteru wa kireina hoteru desu ka.
 - B: Hai, kireina hoteru desu.
- 1. A: (atarashii)
 - B: (atarashii)
- 2. A: (Ōkii)
 - B:(ōkii)
- B. Ask and give one's opinion about a restaurant.
 - ex. A: Resutoran Ginza wa yūmeina resutoran desu ka.
 - B: lie, yūmeina resutoran dewa arimasen.
 - 1. A: (shizukana)
 - B: (shizukana)
 - 2. A:(ii)
 - B:(ii)
- C. Ask and give one's opinion about a place.
 - ex. A: Shūmatsu ni Nikkō ni ikimasu.
 - B: Nikkō wa donna tokoro desu ka.
 - A: Kireina tokoro desu yo.
 - 1. A: (Asakusa)
 - B:(Asakusa)
 - A: (nigiyakana)
 - 2. A: (Odaiba)
 - B: (Odaiba)
 - A: (omoshiroi)



X. Compliment someone's possessions. Mr. Smith is visiting Mr. Takahashi's house. Compliment Mr. Takahashi's house and the things (numbered in the picture) he owns, assuming the role of Mr. Smith. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example.



ex. Sumisu: Ōkii uchi desu ne.

1.	Sumisu: (a)
	(b)
2.	Sumisu:
3.	Sumisu:
Δ	Sumisu:



XI. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.

A. 7	Talk	abo	ut th	e weat	her.
------	------	-----	-------	--------	------

ex.	Sumisu:	Kyō wa ii tenki desu ne.	
	Takahashi:	Ee, hontō ni ii tenki desu n	e

	1.	Sumisu:		(atsui)
		Takahashi:		(atsui)
	2.	Sumisu:		(samui)
		Takahashi:		(samui)
В.	Ask	and answer wl	nether a facility is far from where one is.	
	ex.	Chan: otoko no hito Chan:	Sumimasen. <u>Chikatetsu no eki</u> wa koko kara tōi desu ka. b: lie, tōkunai desu. Aruite 5-fun gurai desu yo. Sō desu ka. Arigatō gozaimasu.	
	1.	Chan:		(basutei)
		otoko no hito:		
		Chan:		
	2.	Chan:		(kōen)
		otoko no hito:		
		Chan:		



XII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blank based on the information you hear.

Hakone wa tokoro desu

gurai

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Mr. Smith visits Mr. Takahashi's home. He rings the security system intercom.

Takahashi: Hai.

Sumisu desu. Sumisu:

Takahashi: A, chotto matte kudasai. (Takahashi goes to answer the door.)

Takahashi: Yoku irasshaimashita.

Ojamashimasu. Sumisu:

Takahashi: Yes?

Mr. Smith: It's me, Smith.

Takahashi: Oh, please wait a minute. (Takahashi goes to answer the door.)

Takahashi: Welcome!

Mr. Smith: May I come in? (lit., "I'm going to disturb you.")

VOCABULARY

chotto matte kudasai

please wait a minute

chotto

a little bit

yoku irasshaimashita

welcome

ojamashimasu

may I come in? (said when entering someone's home)

II. Mr. Smith is at an antique shop in Tokyo.

Sumisu:

Kore wa ikura desu ka.

mise no hito: 8,000-en desu.

Sumisu:

Chotto takai desu ne.

mise no hito: Kore wa 6,500-en desu.

Sumisu:

Ja, sore o kudasai.

Smith:

How much is this?

salesperson:

It's 8,000 yen.

Smith:

It's a little bit expensive, isn't it?

salesperson:

This is 6,500 yen.

Smith:

Well then, I'll have that one.

Start a conversation with someone by talking about the weather. Say whether it is a nice day, a cold day, or a hot day. Refer to Exercise XI-A as necessary.

GIVING COMPLIMENTS

TARGET DIALOGUE

Mr. Takahashi and Mr. Smith are talking about the flower vase that Mr. Takahashi received from Ms. Hoffman.

スミス:きれいな かびんですね。

たかはし:ええ、たんじょうびに ともだちの ホフマンさんに もらいました。

スミス:いい いろですね。

たかはし:ええ、わたしの すきな いろです。

■ たかはしさんは たんじょうびに ホフマンさんに かびんを もらいました。

Sumisu: Kireina kabin desu ne.

Takahashi: Ee, tanjōbi ni tomodachi no Hofuman-san ni moraimashita.

Sumisu: li iro desu ne.

Takahashi: Ee, watashi no sukina iro desu.

■ Takahashi-san wa tanjōbi ni Hofuman-san ni kabin o moraimashita.

Smith: That's a pretty vase, isn't it?

Takahashi: Yes, I received it from my friend Ms. Hoffman for my birthday.

Smith: That's a nice color, isn't it? Takahashi: Yes, it's my favorite color.

■ Mr. Takahashi received a vase for his birthday from Ms. Hoffman.

VOCABULARY

かびん もらいました もらいます

kabin moraimashita

vase

いろ

moraimasu

received receive

すきな

iro

color

sukina

favorite (-na adj.)

NOTES

1. Tomodachi no Hofuman-san

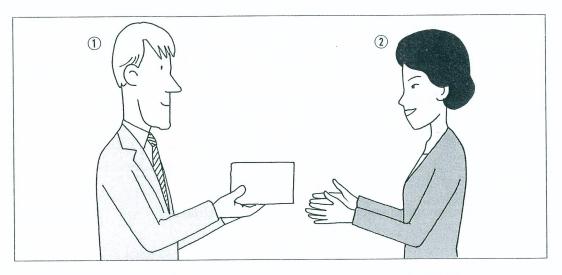
This **no** is not possessive but appositive: "my friend Ms. Hoffman."

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



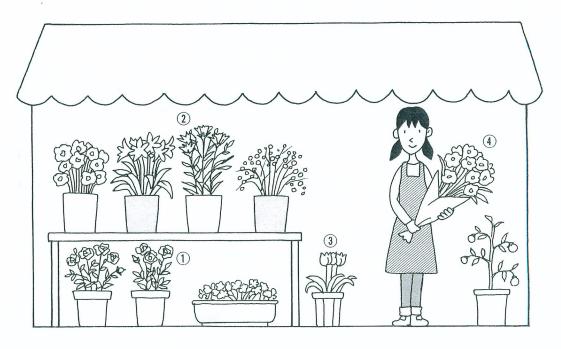
I. Verbs:



1. agemasu

2. moraimasu

II. Flower vocabulary:



1. bara

2. kānēshon

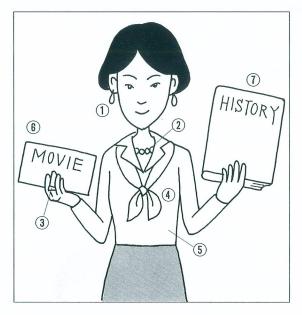
3. chūrippu

4. hanataba

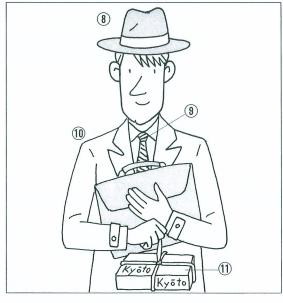
kānēshon

carnation

III. Gifts:



- 1. iyaringu
- 2. nekkuresu
- 3. yubiwa
- 4. sukāfu
- 5. burausu
- 6. eiga no kippu
- 7. rekishi no hon
-



- 8. bōshi
- 9. nekutai
- 10. **kōto**
- 11. Kyōto no o-miyage

KEY SENTENCES

- 1. Sumisu-san wa Chan-san ni hana o agemashita.
- 2. Chan-san wa Sumisu-san ni hana o moraimashita.
- 1. Mr. Smith gave Ms. Chan some flowers.
- 2. Ms. Chan received some flowers from Mr. Smith.

EXERCISES **



I. *Practice conjugating verbs*. Repeat the verbs below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative.

	PRESEN	T FORM	PAST FORM		
	aff.	aff. neg. aff.		neg.	
give	agemasu	agemasen	agemashita	agemasendeshita	
receive	moraimasu	moraimasen	moraimashita	moraimasendeshita	

iyaringu
nekkuresu
yubiwa
sukāfu

bōshi

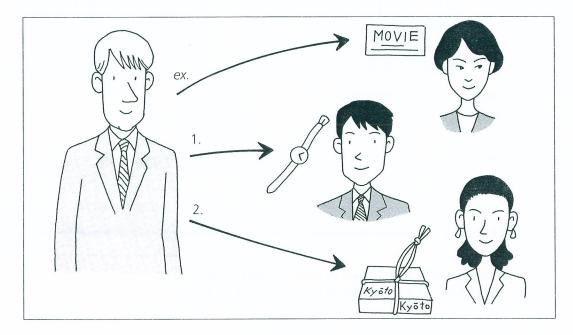


- II. State what someone will give to, or receive from, another. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined words with the alternatives given.
 - ex. Sumisu-san wa Chan-san ni hana o agemasu. Chan-san wa Sumisu-san ni hana o moraimasu.

1	. (kireina hana)
2	. (eiga no kippu)
3	. (rekishi no hon



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustration.



- A. Ask and answer whom someone gave something to.
 - ex. A: Sumisu-san wa dare ni <u>eiga no kippu</u> o agemashita ka.
 - B: Chan-san ni agemashita.

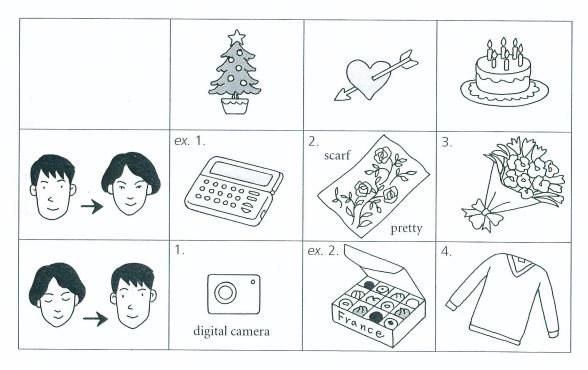
1.	A:
	B:
2.	A:
	R:

- B. Ask and answer whom someone received something from.
 - ex. A: Chan-san wa dare ni eiga no kippu o moraimashita ka.
 - B: Sumisu-san ni moraimashita.
 - 1. A:

2.	A:
	B:
C. Ask	and answer what someone gave to another.
ex.	A: Sumisu-san wa <u>Chan-san</u> ni nani o agemashita ka. B: <u>Eiga no kippu</u> o agemashita.
1.	A:
	B:
2.	A:
	B:



IV. Make up sentences or dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustration.



A. State who gave what to whom, and who received what from whom, on a specific day.

ex. 1. Suzuki-san wa Kurisumasu ni Chan-san ni denshi-jisho o agemashita. Chan-san wa Kurisumasu ni Suzuki-san ni denshi-jisho o moraimashita.

4					
1	 	 	 	 	
_					
)					

chokorēto

	 A: Suzuki-san wa Kurisumasu ni Chan-san ni nani o agemashita ka. B: Denshi-jisho o agemashita.
1.	A:
	B:
2.	A:
	B:
. Ask	and answer whom someone gave something to on a specific day.
	1. A: Suzuki-san wa Kurisumasu ni dare ni denshi-jisho o agemashita ka. B: Chan-san ni agemashita.
1.	A:
	B:
2.	A:
	B:
) Ask	and answer when someone gave something to another.
	A: Suzuki-san wa itsu Chan-san ni denshi-jisho o agemashita ka. B: Kurisumasu ni agemashita.
1.	A:
	B:
2.	A:
	B:
. Ask	and answer what someone received on a specific day.
	 A: Suzuki-san wa Barentaindē ni Chan-san ni nani o moraimashita ka. B: Furansu no chokorēto o moraimashita.
3.	A:
	B:
4.	A:
	B:
A cl	and answer whom someone received something from on a specific day.
	 A: Suzuki-san wa Barentaindē ni dare ni Furansu no chokorēto o moraimashita ka. B: Chan-san ni moraimashita.
3.	A:
	B:
Δ	
т.	A:

B. Ask and answer what someone gave to another on a specific day.

† 6

	and answer when someone received something from another.	
ex. Z	 A: Suzuki-san wa itsu Chan-san ni Furansu no chokorēto o B: Barentaindē ni moraimashita. 	o moraimashita ka.
3.	A:	
	B:	
4.	A:	
	B:	
the	ke up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute alternatives given.	the underlined parts with
	someone whether he or she will give a birthday present to another.	
ex.	Chan: Katō-san, ashita wa <u>Sumisu-san</u> no tanjōbi desu ne. <u>S</u> o agemasu ka. Katō: Ee, <u>nekutai</u> o agemasu. Chan: Sō desu ka.	<u>umisu-san</u> ni purezento
1.	Chan:	(Gurīn-san)
	Katō:	(rekishi no hon)
	Chan:	
2.	Chan:	(okusan)
	Katō:	(atarashii kaban)
	Chan:	
В. Та	lk about presents to be given on special occasions.	
ex.	Sumisu: Katō-san, <u>Haha no hi</u> ni <u>okāsan</u> ni nani o agemasu Katō: <u>Akai kānēshon</u> o agemasu. Sumisu: Sō desu ka.	ka.
1.	Sumisu:	(Chichi no hi, otōsan)
	Katō:	(dejikame)
	Sumisu:	
2.	Sumisu:	(kekkon-kinembi, okusan)
	Katō:	(bara no hanataba)
	Sumisu:	

C. Talk about an article someone is wearing.

ex. Ms. Chan has a new necklace.

Suzuki: Kireina nekkuresu desu ne.

Chan: Ee, tanjōbi ni tomodachi ni moraimashita.

Suzuki: Yoku niaimasu ne. Chan: Arigatō gozaimasu.

1.	Suzuki:	 (ii tokei)
	Chan:	(Kurisumasu)
	Suzuki:	
	Chan:	
2.	Suzuki:	(kireina sukāfu)
	Suzuki:	
	Chan:	



VI. Listen to the CD and answer the question based on the information you hear.

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Mr. Smith is visiting Mr. Takahashi's house today. He glances at his watch.

Sumisu:

Ja, sorosoro shitsureishimasu.

Kyō wa dōmo arigatō gozaimashita.

Takahashi: Dō itashimashite.

Smith:

Well, I'll have to be leaving soon.

Thank you for (inviting me) today.

Takahashi: You're welcome.

VOCABULARY

sorosoro shitsureishimasu

it's time to be going; I'd better get going

sorosoro

in just a short while

dōmo arigatō gozaimashita

thank you very much (used to thank someone who has done you a favor or shown you kindness)

VOCABULARY

yoku niaimasu well

suit, look good on

T 6

II. Mrs. Matsui, who lives next door to the Greens, has received a bunch of peaches from a friend, so she brings some to Mrs. Green.

Matsui: Tomodachi ni momo o takusan moraimashita. Kore, dōzo.

Gurin: Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.

Matsui: I received a lot of peaches from a friend. Please take some.

Green: Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

momo

peach

Active

Notice an item of clothing or an accessory that someone else is wearing and compliment him or her on it. Refer to Exercise V-C as necessary.



TARGET DIALOGUE

Mr. Smith, who visited Mr. Takahashi's house yesterday, phones Mr. Takahashi. Before getting to the point of the call, Mr. Smith thanks Mr. Takahashi for his hospitality.

スミス:もしもし、たかはしさんの おたくですか。

たかはし:はい、そうです。

スミス:スミスです。

たかはし:あ、スミスさん。

スミス:きのうは どうも ありがとうございました。とても たのしかったです。

たかはし:いいえ、どういたしまして。わたしたちも たのしかった です。どうぞ また きてください。

スミス:どうも ありがとうございます。

■スミスさんは たかはしさんの うちに でんわを しました。

Sumisu: Moshimoshi, Takahashi-san no o-taku desu ka.

Takahashi: Hai, sō desu. Sumisu: Sumisu desu.

Takahashi: A, Sumisu-san.

Sumisu: Kinō wa dōmo arigatō gozaimashita. Totemo tanoshikatta desu.

Takahashi: lie, dō itashimashite. Watashitachi mo tanoshikatta desu. Dōzo mata kite kudasai.

Sumisu: Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.

■ Sumisu-san wa Takahashi-san no uchi ni denwa o shimashita.

Smith: Hello, is this the Takahashi residence?

Takahashi: Yes, it is.

Smith: This is Smith.

Takahashi: Oh, Mr. Smith.

Smith: Thank you very much for yesterday. It was a lot of fun.

Takahashi: Oh, you're welcome. We had a lot of fun, too. Please come again.

Smith: Thank you very much.

■ Mr. Smith phoned Mr. Takahashi's home.

たのしかったです たのしいです わたしたち また きてください

tanoshikatta desu was fun tanoshii desu be fun watashitachi we mata again

kite kudasai please come

NOTES

1. Takahashi-san no o-taku

When speaking politely about your listener's house, use o-taku instead of uchi.

PRACTICE

WORD POWER



I. -i adjectives:



1. tanoshii desu



2. tsumaranai desu

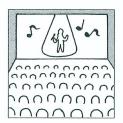


3. warui desu

II. Events:



1. o-matsuri



2. konsāto



3. bāgen-sēru



4. **shō**

o-matsuri

festival

KEY SENTENCES =

- 1. Kinō wa samukatta desu.
- 2. Kinō no o-matsuri wa nigiyaka deshita.
- 1. It was cold yesterday.
- 2. Yesterday's festival was lively.

EXERCISES



I. Repeat the adjectives below and memorize their forms—present and past, affirmative and negative

A. Practice conjugating -i adjectives.

	PRESEN	NT FORM	PAST FORM		
	aff.	neg.	aff.	neg.	
cold	samui desu	samukunai desu	samukatta desu	samukunakatta desu	
hot	atsui desu	atsukunai desu	atsukatta desu	atsukunakatta desu	
fun	tanoshii desu	tanoshikunai desu	tanoshikatta desu	tanoshikunakatta desu	
good	ii desu	yokunai desu	yokatta desu	yokunakatta desi	
bad	warui desu	warukunai desu	warukatta desu	warukunakatta desu	
interesting	omoshiroi desu	omoshirokunai desu	omoshirokatta desu	omoshiroku- nakatta desu	
tasty	oishii desu	oishikunai desu	oishikatta desu	oishikunakatta desu	
boring	tsumaranai desu	tsumaranakunai desu	tsumaranakatta desu	tsumaranaku- nakatta desu	

B. Practice conjugating -na adjectives.

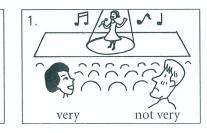
	PRES	SENT FORM	PAST	PAST FORM		
	aff.	neg.	aff.	neg.		
pretty	kirei desu	kirei dewa arimasen	kirei deshita	kirei dewa arimasendeshita		
quiet	shizuka desu	shizuka dewa arimasen	shizuka deshita	shizuka dewa arimasendeshita		
lively	nigiyaka desu	nigiyaka dewa arimasen	nigiyaka deshita	nigiyaka dewa arimasendeshita		



II. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, using the same grammatical forms as in the examples. A. Give one's opinion about a movie. ex. Kinō no eiga wa omoshirokatta desu. 1. (ii desu) 2. (tanoshii desu) B. Give one's opinion about a party. ex. Kinō no pātī wa tanoshikunakatta desu. 1. (omoshiroi desu) 2. (ii desu) C. Give one's opinion about a show. ex. Kinō no shō wa kirei deshita. (nigiyaka desu) D. Give one's opinion about a festival. ex. Kinō no o-matsuri wa nigiyaka dewa arimasendeshita. (kirei desu) III. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustrations. Use the words in parentheses as a guide. exA. Ask someone's opinion about an experience. ex. Nakamura: Kinō no eiga wa omoshirokatta desu ka. Hai, omoshirokatta desu. Chan: lie, omoshirokunakatta desu. Sumisu: 1. Nakamura: (pātī no ryōri, oishii desu) Chan: Sumisu: 2. Nakamura: (o-matsuri, nigiyaka desu) Chan:

Sumisu:







- B. Ask and give one's opinion about an experience.
 - ex. Katō: Kinō no <u>pātī</u> wa dō deshita ka. Chan: Totemo <u>tanoshikatta desu</u>. Sumisu: Amari tanoshikunakatta desu.

1.	Katō:	(konsāto)
	Chan:	(ii desu)
	Sumisu:	(ii desu)
2.	Katō:	 (bāgen-sēru
	Chan:	(yasui desu)
	Sumisu:	(yasui desu)



- IV. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, using the same grammatical forms as in the examples.
- A. Use appropriate expressions when giving or receiving gifts.
 - ex. Chan: Shūmatsu ni <u>Kyōto</u> ni ikimashita. Kore, <u>Kyōto</u> no o-miyage desu. Dōzo. Suzuki: Arigatō gozaimasu. <u>Kyōto</u> wa dō deshita ka. Chan: Totemo kirei deshita.

1.	Chan:	(Sapporo)
	Suzuki:	(Sapporo)
	Chan:	(samui desu)
2.	Chan:	(Hakone no onsen)
	Suzuki:	(onsen)
	Chan	(tanochii docu)

В.			or a gift one received.		
ex. Ms. Chan received a box of chocolates from Ms. Nakamura on her birthday.					
		Chan: N Nakamura: S	Nakamura-san, <u>chokorēto</u> o arigatō gozaimashita. Totemo <u>oishi</u> 5ō desu ka. Yokatta desu.	katta desu.	
	1.	Chan:	(konsāto no kippu, tai		
		Nakamura:			
	2.	Chan:	(kabuki no hon, omos		
		Nakamura:			
C	. Ма	ike a telephone	e call.		
	ex.	Nakamura-sa Suzuki: Su	loshimoshi, <u>Nakamura-san</u> no o-taku desu ka. an no kazoku: Hai, sō desu. uzuki desu. <u>Mayumi-san</u> wa irasshaimasu ka. an no kazoku: Hai. Chotto o-machi kudasai.		
	1.	Suzuki:		(Sasaki-san)	
		Sasaki-san no	o kazoku:		
		Suzuki:		(okusan)	
		Sasaki-san no	o kazoku:		
	2.	Suzuki:		(Katō-san)	
		Katō-san no	kazoku:		
		Suzuki:		(go-shujin)	
		Katō-san no	kazoku:		
\	/. Lis	sten to the CD	and fill in the blanks based on the information you hear.		
		Chan-san wa	ani o-matsuri o mimashita. O-matsuri wa totemo		

SHORT DIALOGUE



The morning after receiving some peaches from Mrs. Matsui, Mrs. Green happens to run into Mrs. Matsui. She thanks her for the peaches.

Gurīn: Ohayō gozaimasu. Matsui: Ohayō gozaimasu.

Gurīn: Kinō wa momo o arigatō gozaimashita. Totemo oishikatta desu.

Matsui: Sō desu ka. Yokatta desu.

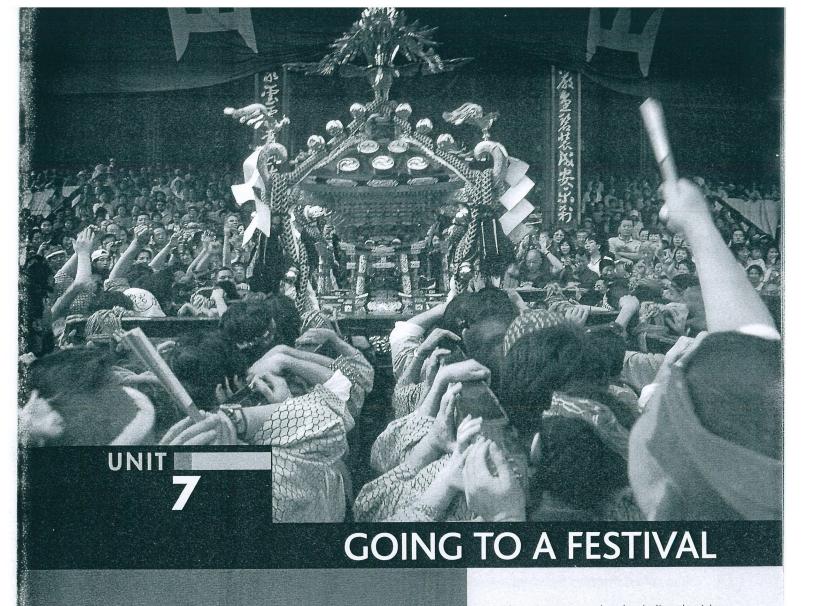
Green: Good morning. Matsui: Good morning.

Green: Thank you for the peaches you gave us yesterday. They were very tasty.

Matsui: Were they? That's good.

Active

Ask people for their impressions of places, movies, or other things or events. Refer to Exercise III.



The Japanese calendar is lined with seasonal festivals and events. Seasonal festivals such as cherry blossom viewing in spring and firework displays in the heat of summer are held to appreciate nature at its best. Festivals to celebrate a good harvest are held mainly in autumn, whereas those meant to invoke one are held in spring. At these fêtes, people carry around portable shrines, or o-mikoshi, and the men often wear happi coats designating neighborhood associations. Many festivals attract large crowds, and famous ones such as the Sapporo Snow Festival or the Gion Festival in Kyoto are always packed with people.



UNIT GRAMMAR

Inviting Someone to Do Something and Making Suggestions

verb-masen ka

verb-mashō

ex. Issho ni Asakusa ni ikimasen ka.

"Won't you go to Asakusa with (me)?/What do you say to going to Asakusa together?" **Ee/Hai, ikimashō.** "Yes, let's go."

The verb-masen ka pattern is used to invite someone to do something. Appropriate replies are as follows.

- 1. Acceptance:
 - a. Ee/Hai, verb-mashō. "Yes, let's [verb]."
 - b. Ee/Hai, zehi. "Yes, I'd love to."
- 2. Refusal: Zannen desu ga, tsugō ga warui desu.

"I'm sorry, but it wouldn't be convenient (for me)."

The verb-mashō pattern is generally translatable as "let's."

verb-mashō ka

ex. Doko de aimashō ka. "Where should we meet?"

The verb-mashō ka pattern is used to invite someone to decide a time, place, etc. for something.

Offering to Do Something

verb-mashō ka

ex. Nimotsu o mochimashō ka. "Shall I carry your luggage?"

The verb-mashō ka pattern is also used when offering to do something for someone. Appropriate replies are as follows.

- 1. Acceptance: Ee/Hai, onegaishimasu. "Yes, please."
- 2. Refusal: lie, kekkō desu. "No, thank you."

INVITATIONS



TARGET DIALOGUE

Mr. Kato invites Mr. Smith to a festival in Asakusa.

かとう:スミスさん、こんしゅうの どようびに あさくさで おま つりが あります。いっしょに いきませんか。

スミス:いいですね。いきましょう。なんでいきましょうか。

かとう:ちかてつで いきませんか。

スミス:そう しましょう。どこで あいましょうか。

かとう:あさくさえきの かいさつぐちで あいませんか。

スミス:はい。なんじに あいましょうか。

かとう:10じは どうですか。

スミス:10じですね。じゃ、どようびに。

■こんしゅうの どようびに あさくさで おまつりが あります から、スミスさんは かとうさんと あさくさに いきます。

Katō: Sumisu-san, konshū no do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu. Issho ni ikimasen ka.

Sumisu: li desu ne. Ikimashō. Nan de ikimashō ka.

Katō: Chikatetsu de ikimasen ka.

Sumisu: Sō shimashō. Doko de aimashō ka.

Katō: Asakusa Eki no kaisatsuguchi de aimasen ka.

Sumisu: Hai. Nan-ji ni aimashō ka.

Katō: 10-ji wa dō desu ka.

Sumisu: 10-ji desu ne. Ja, do-yōbi ni.

■ Konshū no do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu kara, Sumisu-san wa Katō-san to Asakusa ni ikimasu.

Kato: Mr. Smith, there is a festival in Asakusa this Saturday. Won't you go with me?

Smith: That would be nice. Let's go. How should we go?

Kato: Would you like to go by subway?

Smith: Let's do that. Where should we meet?

Kato: Would you like to meet at the ticket gate at Asakusa Station?

Smith: All right. What time should we meet?

Kato: How about 10:00?

Smith: 10:00, then. Well, I'll see you on Saturday.

■ On Saturday there is a festival in Asakusa, so Mr. Smith is going to Asakusa with Mr. Kato.

VOCABIII ABV

VOCADOLANI		
あります	arimasu	there is/are going to be (see Note 1 below)
いっしょに	issho ni	together
いきませんか	ikimasen ka	won't you go (with me)?
いきましょう	ikimashō	let's go
いきましょうか	ikimashō ka	shall we go?
あさくさえき	Asakusa Eki	Asakusa Station
かいさつぐち	kaisatsuguchi	ticket gate
どうですか	dō desu ka	how is ?
から	kara	because (particle; see Note 3 below)

NOTES

1. Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu.

Arimasu can also be used in the sense of "take place" or "happen." The place where the event happens is followed by the particle **de**.

2. Ja, do-yōbi ni.

Do-yōbi ni is short for do-yōbi ni aimashō, "let's meet on Saturday." Japanese people often refer to the next meeting rather than saying good-bye.

ex. Ja, mata ashita. "Well then, (see you) again tomorrow."

3. Konshū no do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu kara, Sumisu-san wa Katō-san to Asakusa ni ikimasu.

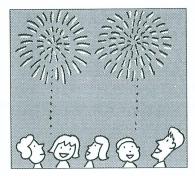
This complex sentence consists of two clauses. The first clause, ending with the particle kara, expresses a reason for what is stated in the second clause.

PRACTICE

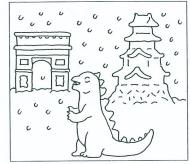
WORD POWER *



I. Events:



1. hanabi-taikai



2. yuki-matsuri



3. sakkā no shiai

VOCABULARY

hanabi-taikai

hanabi

taikai

fireworks display

fireworks

large gathering

yuki-matsuri

yuki

snow festival

snow

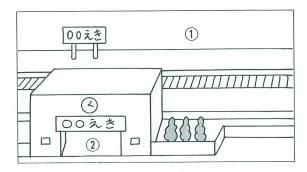
sakkā

soccer

shiai

game, match

II. Parts of a station:



- 1. hōmu
- 2. iriguchi

- 3. nishiguchi
- 4. higashiguchi
- 5. **kitaguchi**
- 6. minamiguchi

III. Variations on the **-masu** form:

	go	see	do	meet
V-masu	ikimasu	mimasu	shimasu	aimasu
∨-mashō	ikimashō	mimashō	shimashō	aimashō
∨-mashō ka	ikimashō ka	mimashō ka	shimashō ka	aimashō ka
V-masen ka	ikimasen ka	mimasen ka	shimasen ka	aimasen ka

KEY SENTENCES *

- 1. Shūmatsu ni issho ni eiga o mimasen ka.
- 2. Eiga o mimashō.
- 3. Nani o tabemashō ka.
- 4. Do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu.
- 5. 2-kai ni resutoran ga arimasu kara, resutoran de shokuji o shimasen ka.
- 1. Would you like to see a movie with me over the weekend?
- 2. Let's see a movie.
- 3. What should we eat?
- 4. There's a festival in Asakusa on Saturday.
- 5. There's a restaurant on the second floor, so won't you have a meal with me there?

higashiguchi

west exit

east exit

EXERCISES



I. Invite someone to do something. Make up sentences as in the example.

ex.	hiru-gohan o tabemasu	\rightarrow	Hiru-gohan	0	tabemasen	ka.
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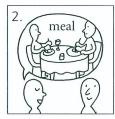
- 1. kōhī o nomimasu →
- 2. gorufu o shimasu →



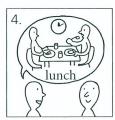
II. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustrations.











A. Invite someone to do something and accept one's invitation.

- ex. A: Shūmatsu ni issho ni eiga o mimasen ka.
 - B: Ee, mimashō.
- 1. A:
 - B:.....
- 2. A:
 - B:
- 3. A:
- В:
- 4. A:
- B:.....
- B. Invite someone to do something and refuse one's invitation.
 - ex. A: Shūmatsu ni issho ni eiga o mimasen ka.
 - B: Zannen desu ga, tsugō ga warui desu.
 - 1. A:
 - B:.....

B:		2.	A:	
B:			B:	
4. A: B: B: III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, using the same grammatical forms as in the examples. A. Decide what to do. ex. A: Nani o tabemashō ka. B: Tempura o tabemasen ka. A: Ee, sō shimashō. 1. A: (nomimasu) B: (wain, nomimasu) A: 2. A: (kaimasu) B: (kabin, kaimasu) A: B. Decide when to do something. ex. A: Itsu aimashō ka. B: Ashita no 3-ji wa dō desu ka. A: Ee, sō shimashō. 1. A: (purezento o kaimasu) B: (do-yōbi) A: 2. A: (gorufu o shimasu) B: (raigetsu)		3.	A:	
B:			B:	
III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, using the same grammatical forms as in the examples. A. Decide what to do. ex. A: Nani o tabemashō ka. B: Tempura o tabemasen ka. A: Ee, sō shimashō. 1. A: (nomimasu) B: (wain, nomimasu) A: (kaimasu) B: (kabin, kaimasu) A: (kabin, kaimasu) A: B: A: Istu aimashō ka. B: Ashita no 3-ji wa dō desu ka. A: Ee, sō shimashō. 1. A: (purezento o kaimasu) B: (do-yōbi) A: (gorufu o shimasu) B: (raigetsu)		4.	A:	
the alternatives given, using the same grammatical forms as in the examples. A. Decide what to do. ex. A: Nani o tabemashō ka. B: Tempura o tabemasen ka. A: Ee, sō shimashō. 1. A: (nomimasu) B: (wain, nomimasu) A: (kaimasu) B: (kabin, kaimasu) A: (kabin, kaimasu) A: B. Decide when to do something. ex. A: Itsu aimashō ka. B: Ashita no 3-ji wa dō desu ka. A: Ee, sō shimashō. 1. A: (purezento o kaimasu) B: (do-yōbi) A: (gorufu o shimasu) B: (raigetsu)			B:	
ex. A: Nani o tabemashō ka. B: Tempura o tabemasen ka. A: Ee, sō shimashō. (nomimasu) 1. A:	III.			
B: Tempura o tabemasen ka. A: Ee, sō shimashō. 1. A:	Α.	Dec	cide what to do.	
A: Ee, sō shimashō. (nomimasu) B: (wain, nomimasu) A: (kaimasu) B: (kabin, kaimasu) A: (purezento o kaimasu) B: (do-yōbi) A: (gorufu o shimasu) B: (raigetsu)		ex.		
B: (wain, nomimasu) A: (kaimasu) B: (kabin, kaimasu) A: (sabin, kaimasu) A: (sa				
A: (kaimasu) B: (kabin, kaimasu) A: (kabin, kaimasu) A: (kabin, kaimasu) A: (kabin, kaimasu) A: (purezento o kaimasu) B: (do-yōbi) A: (gorufu o shimasu) B: (raigetsu)		1.	A:	(nomimasu)
2. A:			B:	(wain, nomimasu)
B:			A:	
A:		2.	A:	(kaimasu)
B. Decide when to do something. ex. A: Itsu aimashō ka. B: Ashita no 3-ji wa dō desu ka. A: Ee, sō shimashō. 1. A: (purezento o kaimasu) B: (do-yōbi) A: (gorufu o shimasu) B: (raigetsu)			B:	(kabin, kaimasu)
ex. A: Itsu aimashō ka. B: Ashita no 3-ji wa dō desu ka. A: Ee, sō shimashō. 1. A: (purezento o kaimasu) B: (do-yōbi) A: (gorufu o shimasu) B: (raigetsu)			A:	
B: Ashita no 3-ji wa dō desu ka. A: Ee, sō shimashō. 1. A: (purezento o kaimasu) B: (do-yōbi) A: (gorufu o shimasu) B: (raigetsu)	В.	De	cide when to do something.	
B: (do-yōbi) A: (gorufu o shimasu) B: (raigetsu)		ex.	B: Ashita no 3-ji wa dō desu ka.	
A: (gorufu o shimasu) B: (raigetsu)		1.	A:	(purezento o kaimasu)
2. A: (gorufu o shimasu) B: (raigetsu)			B:	(do-yōbi)
B: (raigetsu)			A:	
		2.	A:	(gorufu o shimasu)
A:			B:	(raigetsu)
			A:	

C	Decide	where	to	do	something
· .	TO COLLECT	*****	20	000	COMPONITOR

ex. A: Doko de aimashō ka.

B: Eki no mae ni kōban ga arimasu kara, kōban no mae de aimasen ka.

A: Ee, sō shimashō.

1	1 Δ·	. (tabemasu)

B:

(ABC biru ni ii resutoran ga takusan arimasu, ABC biru de tabemasu)

A:

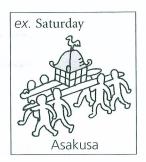
2. A: (hanashi o shimasu)

B:(kono chikaku ni kōen ga arimasu, kōen de hanashi o shimasu)

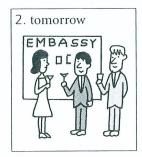
A:



IV. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples and based on the information in the illustrations.









A. State when and where an event will take place.

ex. Do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu.

1.

2.

3.

	D.		
<u>)</u> .			
3.	A:		
	B:		
₽X.	Nakamura Sumisu:	Asatte Odaiba de hanabi-taikai ga li desu ne. Ikimashō. Doko de aimashō ka. Shimbashi Eki no kitaguchi de ain	
	Sumisu:		
	Julilisu.	Ee, sō shimashō.	
1.		Ee, so shimasho.	(taishikan, pātī)
1.	Sumisu:		
1.	Sumisu: Nakamura:		
1.	Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu:		
1.	Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu: Nakamura:		
	Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu:		(Shinjuku Eki no nishiguch
	Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu: Sumisu:		(Shinjuku Eki no nishiguch
	Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu: Sumisu:		
	Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu: Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu:		
	Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu: Sumisu: Nakamura: Sumisu:		

B. Invite someone to an event and accept one's invitation.

ex. A: Do-yōbi ni Asakusa de o-matsuri ga arimasu. Issho ni ikimasen ka.

höru







	-
1.	Suzuki:
2.	Chan:
3.	Suzuki:
	Chan:
5.	Suzuki:
6.	Suzuki:

	7. Chan:		
	8. Suzuki:		
	9. Suzuki:	: Ja, do-yōbi ni.	
	10. Chan:	Ja, mata.	
D	VII. Listen to t	the CD and fill in the blanks based on the information you	hear.
TRACK 58	Sumisu	u-san wa ni	Nikkō ni ikimasu.
SH	ORT DIALO	GUES	
TRACK 50	Chan:	a: Raishū Sumisu-san to tenisu o shimasu. Chan-san r Arigatō gozaimasu. Zehi.	
33	Nakamura	a: I'm going to be playing tennis with Mr. Smith next we Chan?	ek. Won't you join us, Ms.
	Chan:	Thank you, I'd love to.	
	VOCABULARY		
	zehi by	all means, certainly	
	II. Takahash Sumisu:	hi: Sumisu-san, konshū no nichi-yōbi ni uchi de pātī o Arigatō gozaimasu. Zehi.	shimasu. Kimasen ka.
	Takahashi Smith:	i: Mr. Smith, I'm having a party at my house this Sunday. Thank you. I certainly will.	Won't you come?
	VOCABULARY		
	nātī o shima	have a party	

NOTES

1. (Nichi-yōbi ni uchi ni) kimasen ka.

When inviting someone to your own home, use the phrase kimasen ka. Appropriate replies are ee/hai, arigatō gozaimasu ("yes, thank you") or, to decline the offer, zannen desu ga, tsugō ga warui desu ("I'm sorry, I'm afraid it wouldn't be convenient [for me]").

Invite a friend to an event.

PARTICIPATING IN A FESTIVAL



TARGET DIALOGUE

Mr. Smith meets Mr. Suzuki, who is wearing a happi coat, and calls out to him.

かとう:あ、スミスさん、あそこに すずきさんが いますよ。

スミス:ほんとうですね。すずきさん。

すずき:あ、スミスさん。スミスさんも いっしょに おみこしを

かつギませんか。

スミス:でも、はっぴが ありません。

すずき:わたしのを かしましょうか。

スミス:いいんですか。

すずき:ええ、わたしは 2まい ありますから。

スミス:ありがとうございます。じゃ、おねがいします。

■スミスさんは あさくさで すずきさんに あいました。いっしょ に おみこしを かつぎます。

Katō: A, Sumisu-san, asoko ni Suzuki-san ga imasu yo.

Sumisu: Hontō desu ne. Suzuki-san.

Suzuki: A, Sumisu-san. Sumisu-san mo issho ni o-mikoshi o katsugimasen ka.

Sumisu: Demo, happi ga arimasen. Suzuki: Watashi no o kashimashō ka.

Sumisu: Ii n desu ka.

Suzuki: Ee, watashi wa 2-mai arimasu kara.

Sumisu: Arigatō gozaimasu. Ja, onegaishimasu.

■ Sumisu-san wa Asakusa de Suzuki-san ni aimashita. Issho ni o-mikoshi o katsugimasu.

Kato: Oh, Mr. Smith, there's Mr. Suzuki over there.

Smith: You're right. Mr. Suzuki!

Suzuki: Oh, Mr. Smith. Would you like to carry the o-mikoshi with us?

Smith: But I don't have a happi coat.

Suzuki: Shall I lend you mine?

Smith: Is it all right with you?

Suzuki: Yes, I have two.

Smith: Thank you. I'll ask you to do that, then.

■ Mr. Smith has met Mr. Suzuki in Asakusa. They will carry the o-mikoshi together.

VOCABULARY		
ほんとう	hontō	true
おみこし	o-mikoshi	portable-shrine (carried during festivals)
かつぎます	katsugimasu	carry (on one's shoulders)
でも	demo	but
はっぴ	happi	<i>happi</i> coat
わたしの	watashi no	mine
かしましょうか	kashimashō ka	shall I lend you?
かします	kashimasu	lend
いいんですか	ii n desu ka	is it all right? (expressing reserve)
あります	arimasu	have (see Note 1 below)

NOTES

1. (Watashi wa) happi ga arimasen.

Arimasu can also be used in the sense of "have" or "own."

PRACTICE

WORD POWER =



I. Verbs:



1. kashimasu



2. tsukemasu



3. keshimasu



4. mochimasu



5. akemasu



6. shimemasu



7. (shashin o) torimasu

VOCABULARY

kashimasu tsukemasu keshimasu

mochimasu

lend turn on

turn off carry, hold akemasu shimemasu (shashin o) torimasu

shashin

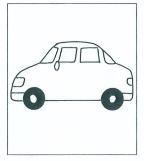
open close, shut

take (a photograph) photograph

151

II. Words that can be used with **arimasu** ("to have"):









1. jikan

2. kuruma

3. **yasumi**

4. Nihon-go no jugyō

KEY SENTENCES

- 1. Chizu o kakimashō ka.
- 2. Sumisu-san wa eiga no kippu ga 2-mai arimasu.
- 1. Shall I draw a map?
- 2. Mr. Smith has two movie tickets.

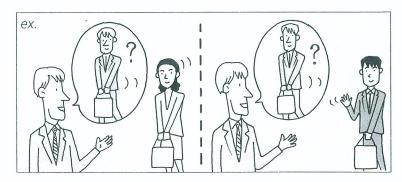
EXERCISES ======



- I. Offer to do something. Make up sentences as in the example.
 - ex. shashin o torimasu → Shashin o torimashō ka.
 - 1. chizu o kakimasu →
 - 2. kono hon o kashimasu →

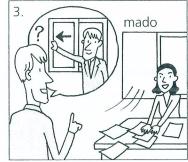


II. Offer to do something and accept or reject one's offer. Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.











ex. Sumisu: Nimotsu o mochimashō ka. Nakamura: Ee, onegaishimasu.

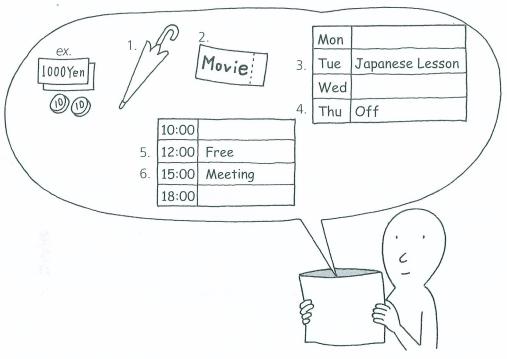
Suzuki: lie, kekkō desu.

1.	Sumisu:	
	Nakamura:	
2.	Sumisu:	
	Suzuki:	
3.	Sumisu:	- N
	Nakamura:	
4.	Sumisu:	
	Suzuki:	

eakon



III. State what one has. Make up sentences following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined word with the words suggested by the illustration.



ρX	Watashi	wa	o-kane	ga	arimasu.

1	
2	
3	
4	**********

6.



IV. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, using the same grammatical forms as in the examples.

A. Offer to lend someone something, giving a reason for doing so, and accept one's offer.

ex. A: (Watashi wa) <u>kasa</u> ga <u>2-hon</u> arimasu kara, kashimashō ka. B: Hai, onegaishimasu.

1.	A:	(pen, 2-hon)
	B:	
2.	A:	(happi, 2-mai
	D.	

VOCABULARY

o-kane

money

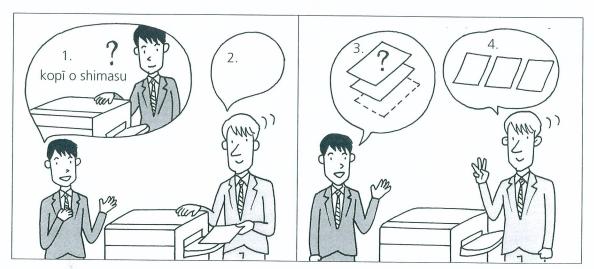
B. <i>1</i>	Invite someone to do something, giving a reason for doing so, and accept one's invitation.					
ϵ	ex.	A: (Watashi wa) <u>kuruma</u> ga ariması B: Ee, zehi.	ı kara, issho ni <u>Nikkō ni ikimasen ka</u> .			
,	1.		(omoshiroi DVD, mimasu)			
		B:				
4	2.	A:	(eiga no kippu, ikimasu)			
		B:				
٧.	Ma the	ke up dialogues following the patterns alternatives given, using the same gran	of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with mmatical forms as in the examples.			
		fuse an invitation by stating one's situat				
	ex.	Suzuki: Eiga no kippu ga 2-mai arir Chan: Sumimasen, komban jikan Suzuki: Sō desu ka. Ja, mata kondo				
	1.	Suzuki:				
		Chan:	(kaigi ga arimasu)			
		Suzuki:				
	2.	Suzuki:				
		Chan:	(Nihon-go no jugyō ga arimasu)			
		Suzuki:				
В.		vite someone to do something.				
	ex	Sumisu: Suzuki-san, raishū issho n Suzuki: Demo, <u>kurabu</u> ga arimase Sumisu: Watashi no o kashimashō Suzuki: Arigatō gozaimasu. Oneg	n. ka.			
	1.	Sumisu:	(sukī)			
		Suzuki:	(dōgu)			
		Sumisu:				
		Suzuki:				
	2.	Sumisu:	(tenisu)			
		Suzuki:	(raketto)			
		Sumisu:				
		Suzuki:				
le.	0m	ban this evening	raketto racket			
K	UIII	NGII				

dögu

golf club tool, equipment



VI. Offer to help someone. Make up a dialogue based on the information in the illustrations.



1.	Suzuki:
2.	Sumisu:
3.	Suzuki:
4.	Sumisu:



VII. Listen to the CD and answer the question based on the information you hear.

VOCABULARY

kopī o shimasu

make a photocopy

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. At the festival site, Mr. Smith accidentally steps on someone's foot.

onna no hito: A, itai.

Sumisu:

A, sumimasen. Daijōbu desu ka.

onna no hito: Ee, daijōbu desu.

Sumisu:

Domo sumimasendeshita.

woman:

Oh, ouch!

Smith:

Oh, I'm sorry. Are you all right?

woman:

Yes, I'm fine.

Smith:

I'm really sorry.

VOCABULARY

itai

painful, ouch!

daijōbu desu ka

are you all right?

sumimasendeshita

I'm sorry (for what I did a while ago)

II. Mr. Kato calls out to Mr. Smith, who appears to be ill.

Katō:

Daijōbu desu ka.

Sumisu: Chotto kibun ga warui n desu.

Katō:

Asoko ni benchi ga arimasu kara, chotto yasumimashō.

Sumisu: Hai.

Kato:

Are you all right?

Smith:

I'm feeling a bit out of sorts.

Kato:

There's a bench over there, so let's take a little break.

Smith:

All right.

VOCABULARY

kibun ga warui n desu

I feel out of sorts; I don't feel well

benchi

bench

yasumimasu

rest, relax, take time off

You have two tickets for an event. Invite someone to that event.

Quiz 3 (Units 6-7)

	Fill in the blank(s) in each senter	nce with the appropriate particle. Where a particle is not needed,
	write in an X.	
	. Chan-san wa Takahashi-san (
2.		
3.		
4.) arimasu.
5.	. Watashi wa eiga no kippu () 2-mai () arimasu.
	Complete each question by filling	g in the blank with the appropriate word.
1.	. Tōkyō Resutoran wa (Kireina resutoran desu.) resutoran desu ka.
2.	Sumisu-san wa () ni Tomodachi ni moraimashita.	eiga no kippu o moraimashita ka.
3.	Kinō no konsāto wa (Totemo yokatta desu.) deshita ka.
4.	Nichi-yōbi ni () de bā Tōkyō Depāto de arimasu.	āgen-sēru ga arimasu ka.
	Change the word in parentheses	to the form that is appropriate in the context of the sentence.
1.	Tōkyō Hoteru wa () hoteru desu. (kirei desu)
2.	Kore wa () kēki desu. (oishii desu)
3.	Ano resutoran wa amari (). (shizuka desu)
4.	Kinō no pātī wa totemo (). (nigiyaka desu)
5.	Kinō no eiga wa amari (). (omoshiroi desu)
(V)	Change the words in parentheses	to the forms that are appropriate in the context of the dialogue.
~40000	A: Shūmatsu ni issho ni eiga o (B: Ee, mimashō.	
	A: Doko de (B: Tōkyō Eki wa dō desu ka.). (aimasu)
2.	A: Eakon o (B: lie, kekkō desu.). (tsukemasu)
	A: Dewa, mado o (B: Hai, onegaishimasu.). (akemasu)



12:00 SAPPORO 12:00 SARANTAM 23 0 62 Codeshare Flight 147 0 51 Codeshare Flight UNIT ON BUSINESS OUTSIDE TOKYO

Looking at Japan from a satellite, one would be surprised to see how mountainous the country is. In fact, about 73 percent of the land is mountain terrain. Another notable point is that because the country stretches more than 3,000 kilometers from northeast to southwest, its climate varies considerably according to latitude; and this in turn has given rise to differences in ways of life and a variety of local dialects. The city of Sapporo on the island of Hokkaido in northern Japan (see photo above) is both a tourist and a business destination. Other such cities include Osaka, Niigata, Nagoya, and Fukuoka. (See map on front end paper.)

UNIT 8 GRAMMAR

The -Te Form

■ Japanese verbs have several forms

Japanese verbs have several conjugated forms. All the verbs presented so far have been in, or derived from, the -masu form. Now we'll look at a new form, the -te form.

■ How to form the -te form

Japanese verbs are divided into three classes according to their conjugations: Regular I, Regular II and Irregular. The **-te** forms of Regular II and Irregular verbs always end with **-te**: the **-masu** comes off and **-te** is added to the stem. The **-te** forms of Regular I verbs vary, as shown in the following chart.

REGULAR I			regular II		
buy	kai-masu	katte	eat	tabe-masu	tabete
wait	machi-masu	matte	open	ake-masu	akete
return, go home	kaeri-masu	kaette	see	mi-masu	mite
listen	kiki-masu	kiite		IRREGULAR	
write	kaki-masu	kaite	come	ki-masu	kite
read	yomi-masu	yonde	do	shi-masu	shite
drink	nomi-masu	nonde			
turn off	keshi-masu	keshite			

NOTE: A more detailed explanation of the grouping of Japanese verbs is given in Unit 9 Grammar, p. 178.

How the -te form is used

The **-te** form occurs in the middle of a sentence

ex. Gurei-san wa Sapporo-shisha ni itte, Satō-san ni aimasu.

"Mr. Grey will go to the Sapporo branch office and meet Mr. Sato."

or is combined with kudasai to form a polite imperative.

ex. Katarogu o okutte kudasai. "Please send a catalog."

When one action is followed by another, the first clause is terminated by a verb in the **-te** form. In this type of sentence, the subject of the first and second clause must be the same. The **-te** form can be used to link up to three clauses, in which case the verbs of the first two end in the **-te** form. The **-te** form cannot be used if the moods and tenses of the clauses it combines are not the same. For example, the following two sentences cannot be connected using the **-te** form:

- 1. Statement: Watashi wa kippu ga 2-mai arimasu. "I have two tickets."
- 2. Suggestion: Ashita issho ni eiga o mimasen ka.

"What do you say to seeing a movie together tomorrow?"

Furthermore, if the first clause contains a motion verb like **ikimasu**, **kimasu**, or **kaerimasu**, the verb in the second clause must express an action that occurs in the location to which the subject went in the first clause. For example, **Kinō Ginza ni itte**, **hiru-gohan o tabemashita** ("Yesterday I went to Ginza and ate lunch [there]") is correct, but **Kinō Ginza ni itte**, **Shibuya de hiru-gohan o tabemashita** ("Yesterday I went to Ginza and ate lunch in Shibuya") is incorrect, since the act of eating took place in Shibuya, not Ginza.



TALKING ABOUT PLANS



TARGET DIALOGUE

Ms. Chan is talking with Ms. Sasaki about her sudden business trip.

チャン:ささきさん、ちょっと よろしいですか。

ささき:はい。

チャン: あした ほっかいどうで はんばいかいぎが ありますから、 さっぽろに いきます。

ささき:かいぎは なんじからですか。

チャン: ごぜん 10じから ごご 3じまでです。かいぎの あとで さっぽろししゃに いって、さとうさんに あいます。 あさって はこだての チョコレートこうじょうを みて、1じの ひこうきで とうきょうに かえります。

ささき:わかりました。では、きをつけて。

■チャンさんは あした さっぽろに いきます。あさって チョコ レートこうじょうを みで、とうきょうに かえります。

Chan: Sasaki-san, chotto yoroshii desu ka.

Sasaki: Hai.

Chan: Ashita Hokkaidō de hambai-kaigi ga arimasu kara, Sapporo ni ikimasu.

Sasaki: Kaigi wa nan-ji kara desu ka.

Chan: Gozen 10-ji kara gogo 3-ji made desu. Kaigi no ato de Sapporo-shisha ni itte, Satō-san ni aimasu. Asatte Hakodate no chokorēto-kōjō o mite, 1-ji no hikōki de Tōkyō ni kaerimasu.

Sasaki: Wakarimashita. Dewa, ki o tsukete.

■ Chan-san wa ashita Sapporo ni ikimasu. Asatte chokorēto kōjō o mite, Tōkyō ni kaerimasu.

Chan: Ms. Sasaki, do you have a moment?

Sasaki: Yes, please (tell me what you want to talk about).

Chan: There's a sales meeting in Hokkaido tomorrow, so I'm going to Sapporo.

Sasaki: What time does the meeting start?

Chan: It's from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. After the meeting, I'll go to the Sapporo branch office and meet Mr. Sato. The day after tomorrow, I'll see the chocolate factory in Hakodate and fly back to Tokyo on a 1:00 (p.m.) flight.

Sasaki: I see. Well then, take care.

■ Ms. Chan is going to Sapporo tomorrow. The day after tomorrow she will see a chocolate factory and return to Tokyo.

VOCABIII ARY

ちょっと よろしいですか	chotto yoroshii desu ka	do you have a moment?
よろしい	yoroshii	good, all right (polite form of ${\bf ii}$; used in interrogative sentences)
ほっかいどう	Hokkaidō	Hokkaido (the northernmost of the main islands of Japan)
はんばい	hambai	sales, marketing
~の あとで	no ato de	after
さとう	Satō	Sato (surname)
はこだて	Hakodate	Hakodate (city in southern Hokkaido)
こうじょう	kōjō	factory, manufacturing plant
きをつけて	ki o tsukete	take care

NOTES

1. Chotto yoroshii desu ka.

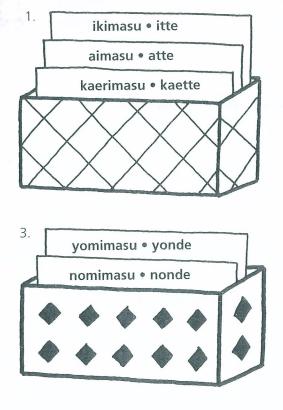
This expression is used to get the attention of someone who is in the midst of something.

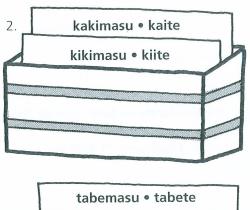
PRACTICE

WORD POWER =



The **-te** form:







- 1. Sumisu-san wa kinō hon-ya ni itte, jisho o kaimashita.
- 2. Sumisu-san wa kaigi no mae ni kopī o shimasu.
- 3. Sumisu-san wa kinō pātī no ato de takushī de uchi ni kaerimashita.
- 1. Mr. Smith went to a bookstore yesterday and bought a dictionary.
- 2. Mr. Smith will make copies before the meeting.
- 3. Mr. Smith went home by taxi after yesterday's party.

EXERCISES



I. Practice conjugating verbs. Repeat the verbs below and memorize their -te forms.

	-MASU FORM	-TE FORM		-MASU FORM	-TE FORM
buy	kaimasu	katte	turn off	keshimasu	keshite
meet	aimasu	atte	eat	tabemasu	tabete
return, go home	kaerimasu	kaette	open	akemasu	akete
go	ikimasu	*itte	close	shimemasu	shimete
write	kakimasu	kaite	turn on	tsukemasu	tsukete
listen (to), ask	kikimasu	kiite	see	mimasu	mite
drink	nomimasu	nonde	come	kimasu	kite
read	yomimasu	yonde	do	shimasu	shite

^{*}irregular inflection



II. *Practice the -te form.* Change the following verbs to their **-te** forms.

ex. tabemasu → tabete

 1. kimasu
 →
 6. yomimasu
 →

 2. nomimasu
 →
 7. mimasu
 →

 3. kakimasu
 →
 8. kikimasu
 →

 4. aimasu
 →
 9. shimasu
 →

 5. kaerimasu
 →
 10. ikimasu
 →



III.	Exp	press a sequence of actions. Combine the sentences below as in the example.
	ex.	Mēru o kakimasu. Okurimasu. → Mēru o kaite, okurimasu.
	1.	Denki o tsukemasu. Doa o shimemasu.
		→
	2.	Denwa-bangō o kikimasu. Denwa o shimasu.
		→
	3.	Uchi de hon o yomimasu. Repōto o kakimasu.
		→
1\ /	A c1	k and answer what one will do In answering antropy a consumer of actions Make up dialogues
	foll	k and answer what one will do. In answering, express a sequence of actions. Make up dialogues owing the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate
	foll	
	foll for	owing the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate
	foll fori ex.	owing the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate ms of the alternatives given. A: Ashita nani o shimasu ka.
	foll fori ex.	owing the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate ms of the alternatives given. A: Ashita nani o shimasu ka. B: Hon-ya ni itte, jisho o kaimasu.
	foll fori ex.	owing the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate ms of the alternatives given. A: Ashita nani o shimasu ka. B: Hon-ya ni itte, jisho o kaimasu. A:
	foll forr ex.	owing the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate ms of the alternatives given. A: Ashita nani o shimasu ka. B: Hon-ya ni itte, jisho o kaimasu. A:
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V.	foll formex. 1.	owing the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate ms of the alternatives given. A: Ashita nani o shimasu ka. B: Hon-ya ni itte, jisho o kaimasu. A:
V.	foll formex. 1.	A: Ashita nani o shimasu ka. B: Hon-ya ni itte, jisho o kaimasu. A: Ginza de kaimono o shimasu, eiga o mimasu) A:



1. Sumisu-san ni aimashita. Issho ni tenisu o shimashita.

→

2. Doa o akemashō ka. Denki o tsukemashō ka.

→



denki repōto bijutsukan (electric) light report

art museum

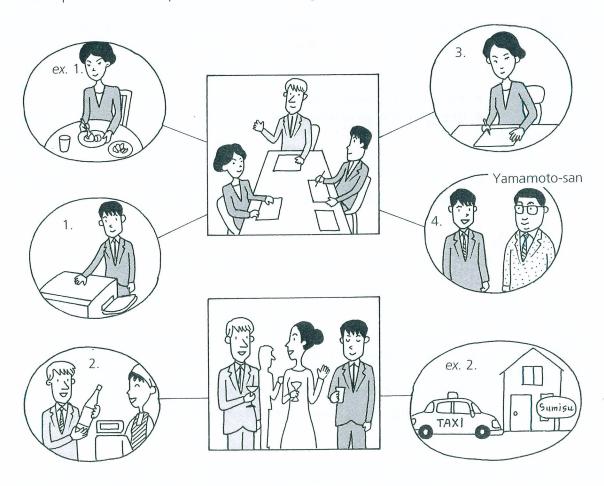


- VI. Ask and answer what one did. In answering, express a sequence of actions. Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the appropriate forms of the alternatives given.
 - ex. A: Kinō nani o shimashita ka. B: Depāto de kēki o katte, tomodachi no uchi ni ikimashita.

1.	A:	
	B:	(Roppongi ni ikimasu, shokuji o shimasu)
2.	A:	
	B:	(Tomodachi ni aimasu, issho ni sumō o mimasu)



VII. State what someone will do before or after a given event. Make up sentences following the patterns of the examples. Use the information in the illustration as a guide and substitute the underlined parts in each example with the alternatives given.



ex. 1. Gogo 7-ji kara kaigi ga arimasu. Kaigi no mae ni shokuji o shimasu.

1. (kaigi, kopī o shimasu)

2. (pātī, wain o kaimasu)

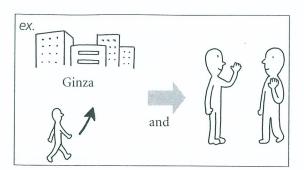
ex. 2. Gogo 7-ji kara <u>pātī</u> ga arimasu. <u>Pātī</u> no ato de <u>takushī de uchi ni kaerimasu</u>.

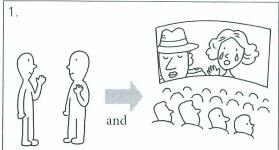
3. (kaigi, repōto o kakimasu)

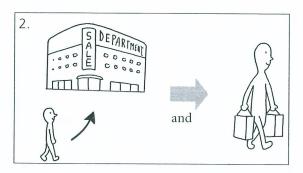
4. (kaigi, Yamamoto-san ni aimasu)

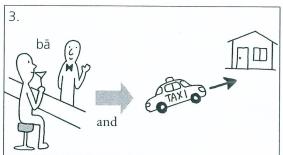


VIII. Ask and answer what one did after work. In answering, express a sequence of actions Make up dialogues following the pattern of the example and based on the information in the illustrations.









- ex. A: Kinō shigoto no ato de nani o shimashita ka.B: Ginza ni itte, tomodachi ni aimashita.
- 1. A:
 - B:.....
- 2. A:
 - B: _____
- 3. A:
 - B:



IX. *Describe a schedule.* Look at the schedule of Mr. Smith's business trip and make up sentences following the pattern of the example.

ex.	Thursday	Osaka	Meeting	→ Call Mr. Green
1.	Friday	Kobe	Golf	→ Go to a friend's house
2.	Saturday	Kyoto	Have a meal with Mr. Yamamoto	→ See old temples and gardens

ex.	Sumisu-san wa moku-yōbi ni Ōsaka ni itte, kaigi o shimasu. Kaigi no ato de Gurī	n-
	san ni denwa o shimasu.	

1	 	 	 	
2	 	 	 	

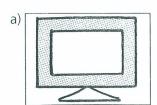


- X. *Talk about a plan*. Make up dialogues on the pattern of the example. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.
 - ex. Sasaki: Chan-san, kaigi no ato de doko ni ikimasu ka. Chan: <u>Hakodate</u> ni itte, <u>chokorëto-kōjō o mimasu</u>. Sasaki: Sō desu ka.

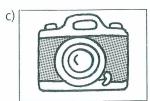
1.	Sasaki:	
	Chan:	(Otaru, sushi o tabemasu)
	Sasaki:	
2.	Sasaki:	
	Chan:	(depāto, Hokkaidō no o-miyage o kaimasu)
	Sasaki:	



XI. Listen to the CD and choose the correct answer to the question asked.







SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Mrs. Green is planning a party. She calls up Mrs. Matsui to invite her.

Gurin: Nihon-jin no tomodachi ni Kyōto no yūmeina o-sake o moraimashita. Nichi-

yōbi ni tomodachi o yonde, pātī o shimasu. Matsui-san mo kimasen ka.

Matsui: Arigatō gozaimasu. Zehi.

Green: I've received some famous sake from Kyoto from a Japanese friend. On Sunday I'm get-

ting some friends together to have a party. Won't you come, Mrs. Matsui?

Matsui: Thank you. I'll be there.

VOCABULARY

yonde

(-te form of yobimasu)

yobimasu

call, invite

II. Ms. Nakamura asks Ms. Chan if she plans to attend Mrs. Green's party.

Nakamura: Ashita no pātī ni ikimasu ka.

Chan:

lie, ikimasen.

Nakamura: Dōshite desu ka. Chan:

Honkon kara haha ga kimasu kara.

Chan:

Nakamura: Will you go to the party tomorrow?

No, I will not.

Nakamura: Why (not)?

Chan:

Because my mother is visiting (lit., "will come") from Hong Kong.

VOCABULARY

dōshite

why

ni

(particle indicating a purpose)

cive unication

Tell someone what you did yesterday. Then talk about your plans for the coming weekend.

MAKING A REQUEST



TARGET DIALOGUE

TRACK 68

Ms. Chan has come to Sapporo to attend a sales meeting.

チャン:もしもし、チャンですが、おはようございます。

すずき:あ、チャンさん、おはようございます。すずきです。

チャン:いま さっぽろに います。すみませんが、メールで あたらしい しょうひんの カタログを すぐ おくってください。かいぎで つかいますから。

すずき:はい、わかりました。

チャン:それから、サンプルの しゃしんも おくってください。

すずき:はい、すぐ おくります。

チャン:じゃ、おねがいします。

■ チャンさんは さっぽろから ほんしゃの すずきさんに でんわを しました。すずきさんは チャンさんに メールで あたらしい しょうひんの カタログと サンプルの しゃしんを おくります。

Chan: Moshimoshi, Chan desu ga, ohayō gozaimasu.

Suzuki: A, Chan-san, ohayō gozaimasu. Suzuki desu.

Chan: Ima Sapporo ni imasu. Sumimasen ga, mēru de atarashii shōhin no katarogu o sugu okutte kudasai. Kaigi de tsukaimasu kara.

Suzuki: Hai, wakarimashita.

Chan: Sorekara, sampuru no shashin mo okutte kudasai.

Suzuki: Hai, sugu okurimasu. Chan: Ja, onegaishimasu.

■ Chan-san wa Sapporo kara honsha no Suzuki-san ni denwa o shimashita. Suzuki-san wa Chan-san ni mēru de atarashii shōhin no katarogu to sampuru no shashin o okurimasu.

Chan: Hello, this is Chan. Good morning.

Suzuki: Oh, Ms. Chan. Good morning. This is Suzuki.

Chan: I'm in Sapporo. I'm sorry to bother you, but could you please send me the new product catalog by e-mail right away, because I'm going to use it during the meeting.

Suzuki: Yes, all right.

Chan: Also, please send photographs of the samples.

Suzuki: Yes, I'll send them right away.

Chan: Thank you. Bye now.

■ Ms. Chan made a phone call from Sapporo to Mr. Suzuki at the main office. Mr. Suzuki sends Ms. Chan the new product catalog and sample photographs by e-mail.

VOCABULARY

かい (particle; see Note 1 below) ga しょうひん shōhin product, merchandise カタログ catalog katarogu すぐ soon, right away sugu おくって ください okutte kudasai please send つかいます tsukaimasu use それから sorekara also, in addition サンプル sample sampuru ほんしゃ honsha main/central/head office

NOTES

1. Chan desu ga . . .

This **ga** is a conjunction that joins two clauses. It expresses a kind of courteous hesitation and indicates that the phrase before it is merely a preliminary to the principal matter.

2. Mēru de

This **de** indicates a means of telecommunication or post.

ex. Mēru de shiryō o okurimasu. "I'll send the materials by e-mail."

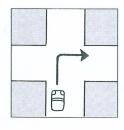
Takuhaibin de nimotsu o okurimasu. "I'll send the luggage by courier."

PRACTICE

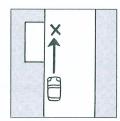
WORD POWER



I. Verbs:



1. magarimasu



2. tomemasu



3. iimasu



4. oshiemasu

magarimasu

tomemasu

iimasu

masu

turn stop, park

oshiemasu

teach, show, tell



5. mottekimasu

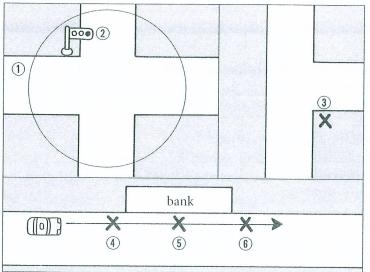


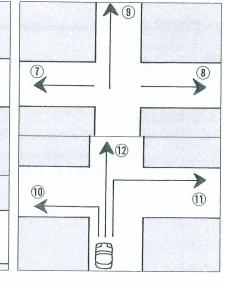
6. todokemasu



7. machimasu

II. Positions and directions:





- 1. kösaten
- 2. shingō
- 3. kado
- 4. ginkō no temae
- 5. ginkō no mae
- 6. ginkō no saki

- 7. hidari
- 8. migi
- 9. massugu
- 10. kõsaten o hidari ni magarimasu
- 11. kõsaten o migi ni magarimasu
- 12. massugu ikimasu

III. Means of communication or delivery:



1. fakkusu



2. kōkūbin



3. funabin



4. takuhaibin

VOCABULARY

mottekimasu bring todokemasu deliver machimasu kõsaten shingō

wait intersection traffic signal

kado corner temae just before mae before saki ahead hidari left

migi massugu

fakkusu

right straight ahead (particle indicating a point of passage) fax

kōkūbin airmail funabin surface mail takuhaibin courier service

- 1. Mō ichi-do itte kudasai.
- 2. Kono nimotsu o takuhaibin de okutte kudasai.
- 3. Tsugi no shingō o migi ni magatte kudasai.
- 1. Please say it again.
- 2. Please send this luggage by courier.
- 3. Turn right at the next traffic signal.

EXERCISES



I. Practice conjugating verbs. Repeat the verbs below and memorize their -masu and -te forms.

	-MASU FORM	-TE FORM
say	iimasu	itte
wait	machimasu	matte
turn	magarimasu	magatte
take	torimasu	totte
lend	kashimasu	kashite
show	misemasu	misete
stop	tomemasu	tomete
tell	oshiemasu	oshiete
deliver	todokemasu	todokete
bring	mottekimasu	mottekite



II. Make a request. Make up sentences as in the example.

ex.	namae o kakimasu	Namae o kaite kudasai.
1.	chotto machimasu	→
2.	shashin o torimasu	→
		→
4.	pen o kashimasu	→
5.	piza o todokemasu	→



III. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given, changing their forms as necessary.

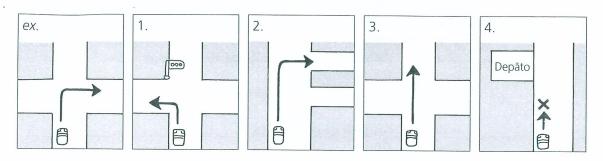
	ake and accept a request.	
ex.	A: Sumimasen. Ano resutoran no namae o oshiete kud B: Hai.	asai.
1.	A:	(mēru-adoresu, kakimasu)
	B:	
2.	A:	(menyū, misemasu)
	B:	
3.	A:	
	B:	
	ake and accept a request to send something by a certain means.	
ex	A: <u>Sumisu-san</u> ni <u>mēru</u> de <u>shiryō</u> o okutte kudasai. B: Hai, wakarimashita.	
1.	A:	
	(Nozomi Depāto, fakkusu, shiryō)	
	B:	
2.	A:(Rondon-shisha no Jonson-san, kōkūbin, katarogu)	
	B:	
3	A:(Yokohama-shisha no hito, yūbin, kono nimotsu)	
	B:	
IV. G	Give directions to a taxi driver. Make up sentences following the titute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.	e patterns of the examples. Su
А. е	x. <u>Tsugi no shingō</u> o <u>migi</u> ni magatte kudasai.	
1		(tsugi no kōsaten, hidari)
2		(futatsu-me no kado, migi)
	x. Ginkō no mae de tomete kudasai.	
Β. ∈		
		(byōin no temae)

yūbin





V. *Give directions to a taxi driver.* Tell the driver to follow the route indicated by the arrows and to stop at the point indicated by the *X*.



ex. Tsugi no kōsaten o migi ni magatte kudasai.

1.	
7	
3	
٠.	
1	
٦.	



- VI. Make up dialogues following the patterns of the examples. Substitute the underlined parts with the alternatives given.
- A. Request that a purchase be delivered.
 - ex. Sumisu: Sumimasen. Uchi ni kono <u>terebi</u> o todokete kudasai.

mise no hito: Hai.

Sumisu: Ashita no gogo todokete kudasai.

mise no hito: Hai, wakarimashita. Dewa, o-namae to go-jūsho o onegaishimasu.

1.	Sumisu:	(pasokon)
	mise no hito:	
	Sumisu:	(kin-yōbi no 2-ji made ni)
	mise no hito:	
2.	Sumisu:	(sofā)
	mise no hito:	
	Sumisu:	(nichi-yōbi ni)
	mise no hito:	



ex.	untenshu: untenshu: Chan:	(after a while) Tsugi no shingō o hidari ni magatte Hai.	kudasai.
1.	Chan:		(Roppongi Kōsaten)
	untenshu: .		
	Chan:		(migi)
	untenshu:		
	Chan:		(kombini no temae)
	untenshu:		
	untenshu:		
	Chan:		
	untenshu:		
	Chan:		
2.	Chan:		(Shibuya Eki)
	untenshu:		
			(hidari)
	untenshu:		
		······································	(manshon no mae)
	untenshu:		

Chan:

B. Give directions to a taxi driver.



VII. Listen to the CD and fill in the blanks based on the information you hear.

.....de kaigi no shiryō o okurimasu.

SHORT DIALOGUES



I. Ms. Chan phones room service because her room is cold.

hoteru no hito: Hai, rūmu-sābisu desu.

Sumimasen, 201 no Chan desu ga, mōfu o mottekite kudasai.

hoteru no hito: Hai, wakarimashita.

hotel employee: Yes, this is room service.

This is Ms. Chan in room 201. Please bring me a blanket.

hotel employee: Yes, will do.

VOCABULARY

rūmu-sābisu

room service

mōfu

blanket

II. Ms. Chan is checking out of the hotel.

Chan:

Sumimasen.

furonto no hito: Hai, nan deshō ka.

Chan:

Kono nimotsu o 5-ji made azukatte kudasai.

furonto no hito: Hai, wakarimashita.

Chan:

Excuse me.

front desk clerk: Yes, how may I help you?

Chan

Please take care of this luggage for me till 5:00 (p.m.).

front desk clerk: Yes, will do.

VOCABULARY

nan deshō ka

how may I help you? (softer way of saying nan desu ka)

azukatte kudasai please take care of

azukarimasu

take care of, be in charge of

If you're in Japan, try giving a taxi driver instructions in Japanese. Or, alternatively, next time you purchase a large item, ask to have it delivered to your home.